PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 6
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa- &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,977.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday P. M				
22nd Decr.	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7388	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6822
19th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6825
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6826
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6822
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Bristol transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBRA	6,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

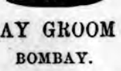
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBRA	6,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Boog Jamil	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU. ...		K. Kori		21st Dec. 1907.
*SANDON HALL		Main	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU		J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU		F. Fyne	4th Feb.	16th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2653	Birch	28th Dec. 1906
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan. 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LUNGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 20th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Dec.	1 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, on or about 20th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	21st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3009	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 530.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrerigo	5095	28th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 625, 2nd Class Rs. 325. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Blaffer	7,388	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 26, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Ordinary Steamers	Saloon Fare.
By	to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	8th "
KOERBER	4301	1st March,
IMPERATRIX	4315	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	4301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	6099	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7459	Early April,
*+FORWARDS	5,990	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. 9 Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8061	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	12th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	8061	16th " *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 720
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 900

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Eastern Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.
Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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PHILLIPS and Co. have a RARE SELECTION of everything pertaining to CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Latest Novelties.
CHRISTMAS SWEETS.—Tom Smith's, Pascall's, Badger's, in great variety.
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.—Tom Smith's. A large assortment to select from.
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS.—All sizes and for all ages.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE in tins and loose.
BADGERS & Co.—Drums of Chinese Figs, Maltese Orange Quarters Pine Apple Slices.
CALLARD & BOWSER'S & SLADE'S. TOFFEES, in tins and packets.
TOM SMITHS & PASCALL'S Novelties, in China Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Sugars and Milk. Mechanical Toys and Perambulators, Violins etc. filled with Chocolates.
WALNUTS, BRAZILS & BARCELONA NUTS.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Biscuits and Cakes.
MUSCATELS and Almonds and Raisins.
CARLSBAD PLUMS, Boxes Figs, Plum Puddings, Mince Meat etc. etc.

Early Inspection Invited.

BRAN PIE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BRAN PIE, on X'mas Eve, both at our Fort and Byculla Premises. All surplus stock of Toys, Sweets etc., unsold before this date will be included in parcels irrespective of Cost prices—8as. a dip.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA,
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.

LEATHER GOODS:—Chatelaines, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, etc,
BLOUSES:—Ready made Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered.
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TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

BESSHO & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.		Saigon.	
Singapore.		Shanghai.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with hoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Most Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9945. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND Fashion in English Jewellery.

Whether one is in the happy position of being able to give a present of the value of Rs. 5,000, or must limit one's offering to the more modest sum of Rs. 5, we are equally prepared to meet either demand. The possessor of moderate means can be as well served as the Royal Prince or millionaire and our prices will compare favourably with those of any other establishment in India, while for choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs of which even imitations are not yet made at something and eleven pence three farthings. Novelty being possibly the first essential ruling in a projected present, those in quest of what must, therefore, be really good, quite novel and unhackneyed, will find in our establishment all that fulfils the most exacting qualification. Pearls and Diamonds are the gifts that only the favoured few may hope to offer or receive, but the graceful fantasy into which are blended the strangely beautiful colours of some of the semi-precious stones will meet the needs of many with artistic tastes.

Pearl Ornaments.

We are making a charming display in small Pearl Ornaments and much of the success of this style of ornament is due naturally to the delicacy and grace of the design and setting.

Necklets.

Quite new designs will be found in our large collection of most striking and original effect and possessing an individuality and uncommon character, which are certain to meet the needs of many to whom refinement and good taste especially appeal. Pretty Necklets in plain gold, from Rs. 16/- while at a higher figure there are really artistic reproductions of Louis XIV designs, set in pearls, &c.

Pendants.

In either all pearl or introducing semi-precious stones, such as the Olivine, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amythyst, Topaz, &c., are shown in many dainty and cheap forms and many rare stones, costing, of course, proportionately more.

Brooches.

No toilet can be considered complete without a Brooch, the delicacy of which must be in keeping with the quality of that of the material of the costume. We have an exceptionally graceful collection, either set in pearls only or in combination with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, in imposing designs, as well as in small devices. Corsage ornaments in Diamonds and Pearl sprays, notable for their pretty form.

Jewelled Rings.

We believe we enjoy a great repute for jewelled Rings of well chosen stones of almost all kinds and affording extremely good value in gipsy, half-hoop, cluster, marquise, single gems and a number of fancies, while in plain gold wedding, guard, keeper and signet we can show many novelties.

Bracelets.

The fashion of wearing short sleeves has brought the bracelet to considerable importance and these ornaments are now in greater demand than they have been for some time past. Many of our designs are triumphs of ingenious workmanship.

Fashionable Ear-rings.

Of late the Ear-ring has become one of the most important details of the toilet. The barbaric gipsy circlet has for the present given place to the long pendant ornament consisting of single stones, clusters, or sets of two or three gems of graduated size, set tandem so to speak. We are showing a delightful collection of pendant Ear-rings screw boutons of single stones and a few beautiful pairs composed of diamonds, emeralds, &c., finished off in pear shaped drops.

Necklet of Beads.

There is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the string of coloured stones in bead and other forms, which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts cut and uncut are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. Queen Alexandra wore a necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

Buttons, Studs.

Sets of Dress vest Buttons and Sleeve Links for masculine wear have had devoted particular attention. Some of the best have platinum about them, as in the delicate edging to the Mother o'Pearl, of which they are made, others are ed

AMUSEMENTS.

XMAS EVE CONCERT.

By kind permission of Col. MURRAY and the Officers of the Regiment the Band of

THE ROYAL SCOTS

will give a Concert from 9-30 to 12 p. m.

ON XMAS EVE

AT

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Under the Direction of Bandmaster W. R. REILLY.

A Special Table D'Hote Dinner will be served on the Verandahs and Upper Dining Rooms at Rs. 4-8 per Guest, and it is advisable to reserve tables beforehand.

Full Programme will be published in all Bombay Dailies.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

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GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN NEW OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

Direct from London G. P. and S. S. Persia.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 22ND DEC.

Under the personal direction of Mr. M. E. Bandmann and by Special arrangements with

GEORGE EDWARDS

and the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Saturday, 22nd Dec.—The Dairy Maids.
Monday, 24th " —The White Chrysanthemum.
Tuesday, 25th " —No Performance.
Wednesday, 26th " —The Beauty of Bath.
Thursday, 27th " —The Girl Behind the Counter.
Friday, 28th " —The Belle of Mayfair.
Saturday, 29th " (Last night)—Mr. Popple of Appleton.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ELYSIUM RINK.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS

The Management begs to announce that

A CHRISTMAS BALL

Will be held at the RINK

On the most Spacious

DANCING FLOOR IN INDIA.

ON FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

Tickets for a Gentleman and Lady Rs. 5.
Extra Tickets for a Lady Rs. 2.
Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co's. MUSICSTORE
Or at Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Refreshment at USUAL RATES at the REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

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Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen. } Admission and use of
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RESERVED CLUB SESSION.

MONDAY and THURSDAY, 6 to 8.

SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN,

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At 3 O'clock.

Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates, eight annas.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.

Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr Alex Mackenzie, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome especially made to order at his own factory, rosewood, teakwood and blackwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate full size mahogany, slate billiard table, by "John Bennett, London, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete one large size aviary, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Kapps also Burmese carved furniture, first rate engravings, large carpets, hanging and table Kerosine lamps, one large Columbian stove with water boiler, two English-built glass fronted miniature broughams by Buckner, of Glasgow, one handsome strong E. B. Ralli Cart by "Morgan" London, a one handsome strong bay Walerhorse, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 8 a m.

BENNETT & CO

BOMBAY 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Grain Flour, Sugar, &c.

Under instructions from the Agents B. & P. S. N. Coy, Ld., MESSRS. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th Inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prince's Dock, H. Shed, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. Rahmani.

About 1614 bags grain, flour sugar, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
POMBAY.

NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

	Rs. a
Boy's Own Annual, 832 pages of Reading and Pictures. With 12 Coloured or Tinted Plates, and upwards of 503 other pictures, handsome cloth gilt	6 0
The Annual contains long stories ; 'Bella of Barina,' a Story of Present-day Smuggling, by Louis Becke ; 'The Voyage of the "Blue Vega,"' by Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N. ; 'The Mysterious Beacon Light,' by George Ethelbert Walsh ; 'Roving Royston,' by Walter M. Gallichan ; 'The Story of Sir Roland Precderoy, Knight,' by Frank Curzon Britten M. A. ; and dozens of other shorter Tales by well-known Writers for Boys. The Annual also contains hundreds of eye-opening, mind-forming, idle-hand employing, helpful papers such as will attract and elevate the readers.	
Girl's Own Annual, 832 pages of interesting and useful Reading, profusely Illustrated with Tinted and other Pictures, in handsome cloth gilt	6 0
The Annual contains Mrs. G. de Horne Vaizey's story, 'Betty Trevor' ; 'Odette, Soprano, a Tale from the Life,' by a new writer ; For the Faith ! by the Lady Margaret Majendie ; 'Barty's Marriage,' by Norman Gale ; 'Ruth Thornton's Wanderjahr, by Jean A. Owen ; many shorter tales by well-known writers, and some scores of papers on Music, Painting, Dress, Household Economy, Needlework, and other Indoor and Outdoor Employments ; the Girl's Own Guild of Sympathy, and a great variety of other helpful papers for sensible girls.	
	Picture Boards.
Chatterbox, 416 Large pages. 12 coloured Plates, considerably over 200 Original illustrations....	2 4
	Cloth gilt.
The most popular volume for children ever published. Both pictures and letterpress are excellent. In two bindings, Picture Boards and full cloth bevelled boards gilt Edges ...	3 12
Buster Brown's Pranks. By P. F. Outcault ...	3 1
Since his advent, Buster Brown has increased the gaiety of nations. In every home he has been welcomed with innocent laughter.	
Foxy Grandpa's Surprises, By Bunny	3 1
With the children Foxy Grandpa ranks equal in interest with Buster Brown. The good-natured old Gentleman and his mischievous Grandsons, who so dearly delight in practical jokes, are familiar and welcome visitors in every nursery.	
The Story of the Teasing Monkey. By the author of "Little Black Mingo,"	1 8
The house that Glue Built. By B. A. Williams, drawings by G. A. Williams. An ingenious toy book	3 1
The Hill Top Girl. By L. T. Meade. With illustrations. By Lewis Baumer	4 8
The Lost Treasure. By Everett McNeil. With Eight illustrations	3 12
Tention. By Manville Fenn. A Story of Boy Life during the Peninsular War. With Eight illustrations	3 12
Dora. A High School Girl. By May Baldwin. With Six illustrations	2 10
The Record Term. By Raymond Jackberns. With Ten illustrations	2 10
The Boys of Brierly Grange. By Fred Wishaw. With Six illustrations	2 10
The Children's Odyssey. Told from Homer in Simple Language. By Rev. Alfred J. Church M. A. With Twelve illustrations	3 12
Nister's Holiday Annual 1907. Edited by Alfred C. Playne. With Stories by W. Clark Russell, Rev. Theo. Wood. G. Manville Fenn, Cheila Braine etc. With numerous coloured and other illustrations. Picture Board, Rs. 2-10. Cloth Gilt	3 12
Little Folks. A Magazine for young People. Full of interesting Stories, prose and verse, by the best authors. Six Coloured illustrations and numerous others in black and white, Picture boards, Rs. 2 10 Cloth Gilt	3 12
The Last of the Peshwas, By Michael MacMillan. A Tale of the Third Maratha War With illustrations by Paul Hardy	1 14
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Pixie Pickles. The Adventures of Pixene and Pixette in their Wonderland Haunts. Drawn by H. B. Neilson and written by G. E. Farrow	2 10
A Nursery Medley. Thirty-four Nursery Songs. Set to music, by Violet Gardiner. Illustrated by Alix Green	2 10
Comic Sport and Pastime. by Alan Wright and Vernon Stokes	2 10
The Old Man Book. Rhymes by R. P. Stone. Illustrated by C. G. Holme	2 10
David Brett's Picture book, Containing the following favourite Nursery Stories :—The Three Bears, Ali Baba Little Red Riding Hood Old Mother Hubbard	2 10
Children's Tales from Scottish ballads. By Elizabeth W. Grierson. With Twelve full-page illustrations in colour from drawings by Allan Stewart	4 8
The Children's Book of Edinburg, by Elizabeth W. Grierson. With 12 Illustrations in colour by Allan Stewart...	4 8

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GIFT BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, POST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PRANJIVAN DAJI ANJA late of Bombay, Brahama Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor and a student in the Elphinstone College, deceased.

VISHVANATH MORESHVAR ANJA, a Law Student and PUSHPDANT MORESHVAR ANJA an Architectural Draftsman, in the employ of Mr Manchersha N. Chandabhoy, Civil Engineer, both of Bombay Brahama Kshatriya, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 9, Kandewadi Lane, Bombay, two of the Executors named in the said Will..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of December, 1906.
VISHVANATH MORESHVAR ANJA, and PUSHPDANT MORESHWAR ANJA,
Petitioners in Person.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased late of the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay, who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of September, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of November, 1906, to GEORGE JOHN McKENZIE also of the said Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay and one of the Executors mentioned in the Will of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1906.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor,
24 ESPLANADE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "SELWARZENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1906.

A SERVICE OF
CHRISTMAS CAROLS
Will (D. V.) be held in the
C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,
AT 6 P. M. on CHRISTMAS EVE,
MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,

When the Church Choir will sing ten selected Carols, the words of which will be provided in Church.

During the Service a collection will be made for the C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Girgaum.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from the 1st January, 1907, ORDINARY PASSENGER FARES on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company's System will be generally REVISED and considerable REDUCTION made in the existing 3rd class fares. For instance the 3rd class fares to and from Bombay will be :—

	REDUCED FARE.	PRESENT FARE.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat.....	1 15 0	2 3 0
Ahmedabad.....	3 6 0	3 11 0
Ajmer	6 4 0	6 7 0
Jaipur	6 15 0	7 5 0
Delhi	8 1 0	8 13 0
Bhatinda	9 2 0	10 0 0
Agra	8 1 0	8 13 0
Mutra	8 2 0	8 15 0

Full particulars of the New Fares can be had on application to the Undersigned, or to the Station Master of any Station on the Company's System after the 20th Instant.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY 11TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either BOOK their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent General Offices, Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1906.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PURSUANT to the Provisons of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 I hereby fix the following dates for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of COUNCILLORS to take place in the year 1907 :—

FIRSTLY.—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards.

THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1907.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1907.

THIRDLY.—For the Justices' Election.

WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1907.

FOURTHLY.—For the Fellows' Election.

MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time within 7 days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward and Justices' Elections.

As regards nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Ward and Justices respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 p.m., Bombay Time.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 19.6.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1838.
WARD ELECTIONS,

I hereby give notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that Thursday, the 17th January, 1907 has been fixed for the Ward Elections to be held simultaneously for all the Wards.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY 17TH DECEMBER, 1906.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over

Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

THE
FIFTY-TWO LIBRARY.

Each Volume contains 400 to 500 pages, is well illustrated, and bound in cloth; richly gilt, with gilt edges.

Price Rs. 3-12 each.

52 Stories of THE INDIAN MUTINY.
52 Stories of ANIMAL LIFE.
52 Stories of THE BRITISH ARMY.
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52 Stories of Boy LIFE AT HOME and Abroad.
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52 Stories of PLUCK and PERIL for BOYS.
52 Stories of PLUCK and PERIL for GIRLS.
52 Stories of THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
52 Stories of THE BRAVE and TRUE for BOYS.
52 Stories of THE BRAVE and TRUE for GIRLS.
52 FAIRY TALES.
52 Thrilling Stories of LIFE AT HOME and Abroad.
52 Stories of HEROISM for BOYS.
52 Stories of the WIDE WIDE WORD.
52 Stories of LIFE and ADVENTURE for BOYS.
52 Other Stories for BOYS.
52 More Stories for BOYS.
52 Further Stories for BOYS.
52 Stories of Wild LIFE EAST and WEST.
52 New Stories for BOYS.
52 New Stories for GIRLS.
52 Pioneer STORIES.

BOYS' BOOKS BY HENTY, BALLANTYNE, KINGSTON, &c.

GIRLS' BOOKS AND CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

GIFT BOOKS!
STORY BOOKS!
TOY BOOKS!

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES, STYLES, AND PRICES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SANDEMAN'S FAMED CLUB WINES.

PORTS.

		Rs. a.
TAWNY OLD STYLISH	per doz.	42 0
OLD TAWNY	"	30 0
VERY OLD TAWNY	"	64 8

SHERRIES.

VERY PALE DRY	"	30 0
FULL GOLDEN	"	38 0
DRY PALE NUTTY	"	42 0

CHAMPAGNES.

IRROY ERNEST, CARTE D'OR EXTRA 1900.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE.
PERRIER JOUET'S EXTRA CUVEE.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES
IMPORTED FROM DEINHARD OF COBLENTZ.

LIQUEURS.

TANGERINE CORDIAL ...CREME DE ROSE.
KUMMEL ...CREME DE MEUTHE.
MARASCHINO-DI-ZARA...CREME DE NOYEAU.
CELESTINE ...CREME DE CACAO.
CHERRY BRANDY (HEERING'S) ...CURACAO.
CHERRY GIN ...CHERRY WHISKY

AND VARIOUS OTHER KINDS.

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TREACHER & CO. ARE THE SOLE AGENTS for the splendid wines of this celebrated House, and offer the following selections, which have been chosen by the shippers as especially suitable for use in India :—

SANDEMAN are known the world over as being the BEST House for all Ports and Sherries.

PORTS.

		Rs. a.
OLD TAWNY, 2 Crowns.—Good colour ; rich flavour	per doz.	30 0
INVALID, A very nourishing Wine...	"	30 0
OLD WHITE PORT, 3 Crowns,—Full rich Wine	"	35 0
TAWNY, OLD STYLISH, 5 diamonds.—A charming Wine ; delicious flavour	"	42 0
VERY OLD TAWNY, 6 Crowns.—A magnificent Tawny wine, very soft, the Perfection of Port	"	64 8
This brand was very largely used by Officers' Messes in the late African War, when the roughest handling failed to affect its condition. It always opens out bright and clear.		

MADEIRA.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S 2 Crowns, very fine old	"	36 0
A FINE OLD "LONDON PARTICULAR" brand, rich gold colour. These Madeiras have great health-giving qualities, the flavour and arema being delicious.	"	31 0

SHERRIES.

LIGHT DRY, 1 Crown.—A full flavoured good Wine	"	20 0
VERY PALE DRY, 3 Crowns.—An old Solera	"	30 0
FULL GOLDEN, 4 Crowns.—A high class dry natural Sherry	"	38 0
DRY PALE NUTTY, 5 Crowns.—Of great age, full body, and exquisite flavour	"	42 0

All the above brands are sold under Sandeman's label, but besides these the Company have the following sold under their own label, also bottled and shipped by Messrs, Sandeman :—

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES FROM DUBOIS & CO.
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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

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DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandal-wood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver wars, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

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"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 7.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

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NEW FEATURES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

WILL BE COMMENCED EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT.

In introducing a new story by such a prolific writer as Mr. Wm. Le Queux it becomes increasingly difficult to say anything sufficiently novel or striking to be worthy of the work. In "The Crooked Way" however, our task is made easier in that Mr. Le Queux has turned over a new leaf, so to speak. While retaining all his former keen faculty for the dramatic and mysterious, the author has apparently devoted especial attention to the psychological aspect, the interplay of character.

The story opens with the meeting of two old friends. Arthur Inwood has invited Roy Royston to dine with self and wife at the Savoy. Royston was in a state of financial embarrassment and had determined to cut the Gordian knot by self destruction. Inwood, however, generously comes to the rescue by handing his friend notes to the value of £ 10,000. Dinner is partaken of by Royston in company with Inwood and his wife Helene, Roy had known and loved Helene before she was married. But now that she is married to his friend he becomes reconciled to the inevitable; his friendship for Mrs. Inwood is a purely platonic one. He wishes to give her tidings regarding a secret in her past life—news which he thinks will be a great relief to her. But after dinner Inwood is unexpectedly called away and their intended visit to the theatre is abandoned. Mrs. Inwood accompanies her husband to their home in Cumberland Place, and Roy is left disconsolate—for a time. Late that night Royston makes up his mind that it is essential that Helene should have his news at the earliest possible moment, and so he decides to call on her at once, notwithstanding the absence of her husband. "Ah, had he but known," writes the author, "what strange and dramatic adventures awaited him that night !"

Certainly the situation, potentially dramatic enough in itself, develops amazingly, and the reader is rapidly brought face to face with a crisis pregnant with consequences to three lives. Even this

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
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The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
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The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

SECURITIES—			
½ per cent. Consols ...	86 1/2	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes ...	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	84 3/16	=	1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London ...	32	=	+ 5/16
2 months hence ...	32 1/8	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York ...	69	=	+ 3/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques ...	25·25 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques ...	20·40 1/2	=	- 1/2
New York Demand ...	4·8 3/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England ...	4	pr. ct.	—
3 months' sight Bank Bills ...	3 7/8	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills ...	4 7/8	=	+ 1/8
3 months light Fine Trade Bills	6	=	unchanged
6 months light Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	=	+ 1/4
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans ...	4 3/4	=	unchanged
7 day market loans ...	4 7/8	=	—

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,28,000 for various places.

Ratra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Madras Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

WHEAT—Dull

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gazerat 49—1-2 April-May nominal quiet

LINSEED—Steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York ?

In LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed ...		quiet
East Indian ...		quiet
Manchester ...		steady
Total Sales ...		6,000
spot ...		unaltered
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		do
Sold on speculation and for Export ...		500
Imports ...		4,000
Futures closed ...		firm
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 41	5 42	5 40
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5 41	5 43	5 45
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5 42	5 43	5 42
plus 4	plus 4	plus 3
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...		64,000
Do. do. Last year		33,000
Exports to Great Britain		48,000
Do. do Continent		28,000
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot		10·55 + 10
Futures, month of Dec		9·30 + 11
Do do. Mar		9·03 + 9

Advanced owing to firm cables and to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-4 + 1/8
Futures, month of Jan	10·03 + 18
Do. do. Mar	10·03 + 13
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.	Bales.
Stock in London ...	9,000
Total visible supply ...	4,330,000
Do. do. East Indian ...	162,000
Total quantity in sight ...	6,500,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales ...	67,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	3,000
Total Sold for Export ...	6,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers ...	159,000
Total Actual Exports ...	17,000
Total Weeks Imports ...	171,000
Total Stock	867,000
Surats Stock	9,000
Afloat American	250,000
Do. Indian	7,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15 December :—

Cotton ...	20,335 bales.
Wheat ...	8,284 cwts.
Linseed ...	5,340 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	7 "
Gingelly seed ...	22,800 "
Poppy seed ...	176 "
Groundnuts ...	1,461 "
Castor seed ...	2,722 "
Rice ...	4,673 "
Myrabollams ...	5,178 "
Cocoanuts ...	22,425 "
Mowraced ...	210 "
Gram ...	1,975 "
Jowari ...	1,975 "
Maize ...	nil

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

Cotton.	Bales.
For Europe	63,726
" Japan	20,189
" China	3 0
" Coast Ports, &c	4,429
Total ...	28,637

	Bales.
Wool and goat hair ...	4,614
	Cwts.
Linseed ...	182,144
Rapeseed ...	62,181
Gingellyseed ...	228,642
Cottonseed ...	158,724
Castorseed ...	56 776
Poppyseed ...	33,189
Mowrassed ...	15,745
Other seeds ...	6,379
Myrabollams ...	47,033
Wheat ...	30,567
	Tons.
Manganese Ore ...	37,787

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th Dec. 1906, as compared with the statement of 15th Dec. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 8. Rs.	Dec. 15. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	45,13,728	49,68,117
Public Deposits at Branches ...	37,99,736	38,36,865
Other Deposits ...	7,85,17,209	799,27,089
Post Bills ...	16,551	17,040
Sundries ...	23,85,515	24,07,086
Rs.	10,84,32,744	11,04,06,177

ASSETS.		
Government securities ...	1,38,72,997	1,36,28,839
Other authorised Securities ...	27,41,918	29,02,916
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	94,54,382	100,13,527
Loans do. do. ...	249,39,620	2,54,01,170
Bills discounted and purchased do. ...	299,88,308	2,82,75,728
Dead Stock ...	3,25,379	3,46,197
Stamps and Stationery ...	2,616	2,628
Bullion ... ... Rs.	11,83,749	13,19,854
Balances with other Banks ...	11,72,251	16,38,198
Sundries ...	2,98,396	2,99,663
Cash ...	274,80,134	2,85,78,150
	10,84,32,744	11,04,06,177

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th December 1906, as compared with the statement of 11th December 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	December 4. Rs. a. p.	December 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,45,00,000 0 0	1,45,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,46,62,003 0 1	1,67,30,983 15 7
Other Deposits, &c ...	13,36,83,947 3 1	13,18,39,338 10 0
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	9,28,718 10 10	17,31,672 5 0
Sundries ...	29,10,566 15 11	29,45,292 13 5
Rs	18,86,85,175 13 11	18,72,15,606 14 0

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government securities ...	1,07,58,845 0 0	1,07,53,287 0 0
Other authorised Investments ...	44,70,983 0 0	41,20,768 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	4,32,46,787 6 11	4,40,49,484 11 2
Amounts of Credit on do. ...	4,72,47,757 10 10	4,88,37,048 12 1
Bills discounted &c	3,55,07,338 6 7	3,49,39,345 8 7
Balances with other Banks ...	9,43,784 9 10	10,67,334 13 5
Bullion	...	...
Dead Stock	18,37,041 5 0	18,39,006 6 6
Stamps	14,464 6 10	114 8 11 10
Sundries	7,08,397 10 7	7,04,507 3 6
	14,47,31,989 8 1	14,62,80,455 3 1
Cash &c., at Head Office ...	4,19,53,204 5 10	4,09,74,241 10 11
Do. at Branches ...		
Rs.	18,86,85,175 13 11	18,72,15,696 14 0

THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF HYDERABAD.

"Look to your finances—disordered finances are the ruin of States. Reasonable economy, just aid, and equal taxation mean ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and without it the Prince is embarrassed and the people miserable." These words of wisdom were addressed to His Highness the Nizam by Lord Ripon on the occasion of his installation twenty-two years ago, and the present position of the Hyderabad finances is tangible proof that they have not been altogether disregarded, and that the Viceroy's earnest exhortations have borne some good fruit. The financial annals of hardly any other Indian State exhibit such diversities of fortune as those of the Nizam's Dominions, which a little over half a century ago were on the verge of bankruptcy and in peril of absorption by an annexationist Governor-General. They are now a flourishing and well-administered Principality, with a revenue almost double that of Mysore, which ranks next in point of importance.

Continuous prosperity for the last decade or so has developed a laudable ambition for further expansion, and in the Budget Memorandum for the current year—just issued by the Assistant Minister for Finance, Mr. Casson Walker, I.C.S.—we discern a note of regret that, with two exceptions, the receipts are practically stationary, while the gross expenditure shows no tendency towards diminution. As a contrast to these forebodings, which are not made in a pessimistic spirit because Mr. Walker is too earnest an enthusiast to be obsessed by gloomy anticipations, it may be as well to cull a few figures from the older financial records of the State, in the days when its adversities were thick upon it, and there was apparently no method of extrication from the trouble save by a policy of default similar to that practised in more modern times by some of the South American States. In a recent article on the Hyderabad Irregular Troops, we pointed out that the alienation of territory for military services, and the pernicious system of revenue farming, had resulted, in the early fifties of last century, in the sequestration of almost half the State. The assignment of Berar and the Raichore Doab Districts for the maintenance of the Contingent effected a further shrinkage in area and revenues, so that when Salar Jung tackled the seemingly impossible problem of establishing a financial equilibrium, he had an income of less than one crore to commence with, and a debt of about two crores and seventy lakhs to liquidate. The story of the financial reforms has been frequently told in the State Yellow Books and other publications concerning Hyderabad affairs, and we need not revert to it here. The result was apparent when the Nizam received charge of his State with a revenue not far short of three crores; and although there was a large legacy of debts, they were of a description which admitted of leisurely liquidation as funds were available and after careful scrutiny of each claim by a properly-constituted tribunal. The estimated revenue for the current year is as follows :—

Receipts	...	Rs. 4,73,82,300
Disbursements	...	" 4,45,70,300
Surplus	...	" 28,12,100

The State investments, chiefly the result of profits on the conversion of the coinage, which is now proceeding, amounts to almost one crore, and the current Budget contains a further provision of 40 lakhs for the purchase of stock, which will bring the total holdings up to a very considerable sum. Other valuable assets are the Mining and Railway shares, upon which the Government receive good interest; and as the Railway lines are earning more than 5 per cent., there are large surplus profits divisible annually, under the terms of the agreement, between the State and the shareholders. Some of the old liabilities to native bankers are still awaiting adjustment, but the debts under this head have been reduced to very moderate dimensions, and practically the only large claim upon the State is represented by the two crores loan obtained from the Government of India during the famine of the nineties. The arrangements for repaying this formed part of the Berar Agreement, and its automatic-liquidation proceeds by the appropriation of so many lakhs per annum from the rent of the Assigned Province, the balance being handed over to the Nizam's Government. In this manner 40 lakhs of the loan have already been repaid, and in a few years time the State will be entitled to receive the full amount of the Berar rental agreed upon with the Government of India.

These particulars afford very convincing proof of the financial resuscitation which Hyderabad has undergone, and of its progress from comparative bankruptcy to a prosperity unmatched by any other unit in Feudatory India, with the exception of Mysore, which had the advantage of a long period of judicious British nursing prior to its rendition. Mr. Casson Walker's Note on the Budget for 1316, Fasli, is a triumphant vindication of the soundness of its financial position, for satisfactory results are decipherable in almost every paragraph of it, the only note of regret apparent being that already alluded to concerning the limitations of the State income. And even in this direction it is permissible to indulge in hopeful visions for the future, as the developments which are in progress must result eventually in substantial additions to the State Exchequer. The Railway extensions projected and sanctioned between Hyderabad and Kurnool in the south and to Hingoli and Akola in the north will link up the State with the metre-gauge systems of India, and, besides opening up productive tracts of country, will give Hyderabad a considerable share of a profitable carrying trade. The extension will involve a guarantee for interest for a period of years from the State, but it is not probable that the latter will long be called upon to provide for a margin between receipts and working expenses, as the lines are practically certain to pay from the dates on which they commence working. Moreover, Hyderabad has recently extinguished the guarantee on its oldest line, and that on the Godavery Valley Railway is within a measureable distance of termination, so that a fresh undertaking of this nature will make no appreciable addition to the State liabilities.

Another important unit in future progress is the extension of irrigation, to which the Government are devoting all the funds they can spare. The separation of this branch from ordinary Public Works, which has just been decreed by the Nizam, will probably have beneficial results on its future progress and working. Other excellent reforms which do not find a place in Mr. Casson Walker's dispassionate examination of the finances, but with which he is nevertheless closely associated, are the introduction of an age-limit for the ranks of the superior service and the formation of a Pension Fund for widows and children. The former will meet with considerable opposition, as in Hyderabad the burden of years has always been regarded as a strong claim for continuance in the service. But as the scheme has received the imprimatur of His Highness, attempts to evade its provisions will be useless. The Fund, to which officials will be obliged to contribute, and for the management of which actuarial assistance is being obtained from England, will greatly relieve the Government of the large payments they now make with splendid generosity to the pauperised survivors of many of their deceased servants. In a word, both the Nizam and his Financial Adviser are to be congratulated on their firm and successful adherence to the Viceregal advice which we have placed at the head of this article.—*Madras Mail.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EMERSON—BELLARS—December 9, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. E. Dickens, Archdeacon of Bombay, Herbert W. Emerson, I. C. S., (Punjab Commission), to Annie Evelyn, only daughter of E. B. Bellars, Esq., of Wisbech, Cambs.

DEATH.

BOYTON-SALTS—December 17, at his residence, Byculla, Dr. F. J. F. Boyton-Salts, House Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry. Infirmary, aged 46 years. Funeral will leave his residence at 5 p.m (S.T.) and arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the 18th instant. Friends will please accept this intimation. (English papers please copy).

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—December 10, at Perth, after some months of illness, Caroline Mary Stewart, wife of Atholl MacGregor, of the Madras Civil Service, retired, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water-0-52m., 0-57a. Low water, 7-1m., 6-48a.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p. m.

Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during November was 4810, the daily average 160. The total of new patients was 636.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharajah of Bansda, who had come down to Bombay, to take part in the marriage festivities of the Nawab of Sachin, and who was the guest of Prince Vijay Sinhjee of Palitana, returned to his capital on Sunday. His Highness left from the Grant Road Station for Bilimoria by the 8-10 a. m. train. His Highness and the Kumars were garlanded by Prince Vijay Sinhjee, There were a number of gentlemen present to see the Maharajah Saheb off.

BANDORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—A public meeting of the Mohamedan and Hindu residents was convened on Sunday at Bandora Naopada under the presidency of Mr. R. A. Turkhad B. A. when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—" that looking to the present circumstances of Bandora town the meeting is of opinion that a highly paid medical officer is not necessary for the Bandora Charitable Dispensary and that the President is authorized to request Government and the Bandora Municipal Board to appoint a senior Hospital Assistant or a junior Assistant Surgeon for the dispensary."

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March ...	Unter de Soldaten ... Fahrbach
Overture ...	Unlank ... Storch
Selection ...	Mr Popple of Ippleton ... Rubon
Clarinet Solo. ...	By Rosini ... Sullivan
Selection ...	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Summer Idyll ...	Hiawatha ... Neil Moret
Valse ...	Luna ... Paul Lincke

GOAN COMMUNITY OF IGATPURI.

Honour to Dr. Viegas.

MEMBERS of the Goan Community of Igatpuri entertained Dr. A. G. Viegas, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on Saturday night at Igatpuri, to which place a large number of guests from Bombay went in response to the invitation of Mr. L. I. DeSouza, Honorary Secretary of the reception Committee.

An address was presented in the afternoon at the Municipal Hall, to Dr. Viegas in which after thanking him for accepting their invitation and visiting the station the Goanese of Igatpuri said : "Your election as President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, filled our hearts with so great an enthusiasm that our community in a public meeting assembled resolved to celebrate this signal event in the annals of the Goan community in British India with an entertainment at this station so that our community might have the opportunity of knowing and personally offering our warmest greetings to the distinguished countrymen of ours who, by hard and incessant labours and valuable services rendered to the City of Bombay, has attained the high civic position of the President of the Municipal Corporation of that great city. Your person has always been held by us in great esteem and regard on account of the disinterested services you have been rendering to the Goan Community in British India in general and to that of Bombay in particular by endeavouring to the interest of your capacity to ameliorate the condition of our people." In conclusion the members of Goan Community of Igatpuri congratulated the Doctor on his civic virtues, willingness to help his countrymen and staunch attachment to his community and to his race.

Dr. Viegas made a brief and suitable reply to the above address thanking his Igatpuri of brethren for the honour, and assuring them that he would always stand by his community who were enjoying the best of happiness and, he night say, rights and privileges under the benign of British Government.

A dinner was held in the Refreshment Rooms at the Railway Station, followed by a musical and comic entertainment which was enjoyed by every one. Dancing then commenced and was kept up till the early hours of the morning. The Bombay guests returned on Sunday afternoon after a pleasant trip to the station.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day—Saturday—you describe Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (on p. 5) as "a devoted upholder of the British Supremacy in India." Now Mr. Naoroji has been at special pains to make his position on this topic clear. In his speech last year at the great dinner in London, where he and Mr. Gokhale received a public entertainment, he laid it down that "in India we have a foreign domination, and a foreign domination is in its own nature nothing but evil." He went on to compare the British Government of India with the worst indigenous Governments in the world; and concluded that it not only had been hitherto but always must remain infinitely worse than the worst of them. In another speech of about the same date he summed up the story of our proceedings in India as "a hundred and fifty years of greed, hypocricy and dishonour."

It would be needless however to multiply quotations of the latter type. Mr Naoroji has never spoken or written about England without saying exactly the same thing He has varied the language with the occasion, but it has never been wanting in force or perspicuity. Nor has he ever (to my knowledge) confused his public by uttering a single word in our favour. He has never on any occasion (as far as I know) admitted that a single gleam of virtuous motive or wise policy has illumined the darkness of our rule. "Un-British Rule in India," his *magnum opus*, is plain in its verdict, that we have accomplished "nothing but evil."

Mr. Naoroji may well complain if after all these efforts to make himself clear he is still misunderstood. There is little doubt that he would repudiate with disgust most of the compliments offered him. The London *Tribune* for instance lately described him as a man who has taken for his motto "Think no evil; speak no evil." What could be more inappropriate? Mr. Naoroji's real achievements deserve far different praise. What he has done is this :—he has entered the lion's den and lived there. Recognising in England the hereditary enemy of his country he has nevertheless sacrificed the society of his compatriots and the amenities of life in Bombay in order to reside amid foreigners and rebuke them daily, face to face, for their iniquities. It is for this that he is loved and esteemed in India; and I believe the truth of this view would gladly be confirmed by himself and his friends.—Yours, &c.,

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A GRAVE-YARD.

(Before Justice BATTY and Justice HEATON.)

Their Lordships disposed of, in second appeal, a case instituted by one Patel Somabhai Waghibhai and 2 others as Appellants, (original Defendants) against the respondents, one Pathan Jafarkhan Jadharkhan and 3 others, (original Plaintiffs) who had claimed to recover possession from the appellants of a plot of land in Nadiad Taluq (Ahmedabad District) containing a graveyard called Mogul's *Kabrastan*. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. H. C. Coyajee.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Nariad, who dismissed the claim of the Plaintiff with costs. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance and granted the suit with costs throughout.

The contention of the Plaintiff is that the grave-yard (*Kabrastan*) belongs to the Musalman Community of the place, and it is *wakf* religious property and it has been in the Plaintiff's possession and occupation, and that the dead bodies of the Musalmans are interred therein and the Musalmans go to this place to offer flowers to the tombs and light a lamp and recite prayers, and the said Kabrastan is a public religious property. In spite of the above Defendants (appellants) have entered into the possession of the land unlawfully and they have no right to do so under the Mahomedan law. They say that the suit is time barred, and that if the plaintiffs call the place as the Moguls Kabrastan, the Moguls should have been joined as co-plaintiffs, and that the said plot of land is not religious *wakf* property of the Musalmans, but it was the private property of one Buchandbu and it was entered in her name in the Government records.

After a careful consideration of all the circumstances in the case, the Assistant District Judge came to the conclusion that the plot was a grave-yard and that it was fallen into disuse for a long time and that it was neglected by the Muhamadan community. It was clear that the Kabrastan should have extended over a large area, but as the plot fell into disuse and was neglected by the community, it was encroached upon, and perhaps the ancestors of the defendants might have also alienated a greater portion of the same.

In the plot now in dispute, there are at present one tomb, a *chhalo* and a *shed*. The latter appears to be a raised platform made of chunam and there is a tomb on it. The former is 4 feet high and about 3 feet at the base.

In Amcenlli's Muhamadan law, *wakfs* are classified and the second class includes "wakfs in favour of objects, in the benefits of which, both rich and poor may participate, e. g. mosques, cemetries &c. Again it is stated that the burial of even one man in a cemetry is sufficient to constitute it into a *wakf*. In view of the number of tombs that formerly existed in the plot of land, the Judge held that the land is *wakf*, that it was most unlikely that the land would have been used for so many graves if it had not been dedicated for use as cemetry, and that therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to recover possession of the land.

After hearing both the counsels, their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

SUIT FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

Judgment of the High Court.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the case of Bai Narbada and another against Govindje, Madhojee and others.

The suit was filed by Narbada, wife of Vithaldas Gober and Jamakbai, widow and executrix of Raghunath Madhavjee against Govindjee Madhavjee, Dullabhdas Lowjee, Kalidas Lowjee, a minor, and Lowjee Harakhjee, the last three carrying on business in Bombay in the name of Lowjee Madhavjee, to have an account taken of a certain trust fund, and the amount due in respect of the monies said to have been deposited with the firm of Lowjee Kalianjee in the name of Madhowjee Damodhar and for the appointment of new trustees. Stated shortly, his Lordship remarked the question was whether a sum of Rs. 2,000, constituted a trust for the benefit of the plaintiffs. The defendants by this written statement *inter alia* said that no trust was created for the benefit of the plaintiffs, and also set up certain releases passed by the plaintiffs respectively in their favour. It appeared that in 1891, there was a firm called Lowjee Kalyanjee the partners of which changed materially in the course of years by death and other causes. After the death of Lowjee Madhavjee in December 1903, defendants, 2 and 3 joined as partners, and the firm's name was changed from Lowjee Kalianjee to Lowjee Madhojee. In 1881, it appeared that a release was passed between the Madhojee brothers, and after referring to some of its provisions, his Lordship remarked that it did not constitute a trust for Narbada, but only for defraying expenses of betrothal and other ceremonies in the life-time of Nurbada. But the case was argued upon the footing that the actual words constituted a trust for Narbada. The second plaintiff also gave testimony as to this alleged trust. After going into the details of the evidence, his Lordship said it was impossible to place any reliance whatever upon this oral testimony, which was discarded. His Lordship next dealt with the documentary evidence, and remarked that, on the the whole, the plaintiffs had not proved the case which they had to prove, and dismissed the suit with costs against the plaintiffs throughout. If no appeal was filed by plaintiffs, each party was to bear their own costs.

DUSARA DISTURBANCES AT NASIK.

In the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, a petition by the accused in the case relating to the Dusara day disturbance at Nasik, praying for a transference of the case and so forth, for certain reasons, was called on for disposal, yesterday morning, Mr. M. R. Bodas, pleader, appeared for the applicants. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, who was the opponent. The names of the accused, who were the applicants, were : Waman Sakaram Khare; Ganesh Damodar Savaikar; Waman Keshav Dattar; Sakaram Daji; Ramchandra Keshav; Khushalsing Narayensing; Mahadev Balvant; Narhar Daji; Kashinath Narayan and Narayan Damodar. Last week, when the matter was called on it was adjourned, on the application of Mr. Bodas, for the convenience of the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, who was to have appeared for the applicants. The record of proceedings was also called for by telegraph from Nasik to enable the Judges to appreciate more correctly the allegations contained in the petition. Among other things, it was set forth in the petition that charges were pending against the accused under Sections 147, 149, and 332 of the Penal Code, and under Section 610 of the District Police Act; they related to rioting, assaulting a police-officer in the execution of his duty; and shouting cries of "Bande Mataram" in a public place. These charges were under trial before Mr. W. Plunkett, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, in Malegaon. The applicants prayed that the Judges of the High Court would be pleased to direct committal of the case to the Court of Sessions; or, order its hearing by the local Magistrate at Nasik; or, order the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Plunkett, to hold his Court at Nasik. The applicants had petitioned on this matter, first, to Mr. R. A. L. Moore, District Magistrate of Nasik, who had rejected their application; hence, this application to the High Court. The reasons for it were, the inconvenience and expense caused to the ten accused; to their seven or eight pleaders; and to from thirty to forty witnesses for the defence. Moreover, there were 12 to 13 witnesses for the prosecution. They have to go from camp to camp far away from a railway station, which involved great cost and trouble; it would be impossible to secure lodgings in out-of-way places or arrange for boarding. Again, travelling was done by bullock-carts.

Their Lordships called for reports from the Nasik authorities. Mr. Moore, in reply, informed them that Mr. Plunkett had the case for about twenty hearings. Mr. Plunkett's headquarters were now at Malegaon, a town where lodging and boarding was procurable; and arrangements were made with Mr. Plunkett for the continuous hearing of the case at Malegaon.

Under these circumstances their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the present arrangements made by the District Magistrate, Mr. Moore, for the continuous hearing of the case at Malegaon.

BROTHERS AT VARIANCE.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Judge, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of an appeal preferred by Valimahomed Hasan, against Usman and Jumb, his brothers, in regard to a question of costs. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the appellant, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., appeared against him, Usman had filed a suit for a division of the property of his father, Hasan Haji Jasab, a merchant, trading in Bombay, Singapore and Yokohama, who died intestate, on 7th July 1897; he had estimated the property at three lakhs of rupees. The appellant, who was the defendant in suit, said the property was worth only Rs. 1,60,567. On taking of accounts, it was found to be over Rs. 1,98,000. Eventually, a decree was passed in the suit by Mr. Justice Russell on 13th August last. The learned Judge stated that the parties had agreed before him as followed : As per order of 20th September 1902, a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be debited to the estate of the deceased. Ditto, Rs. 10,000, as per order of 12th May 1904. No interest chargable against the first defendant, viz., the present appellant, declared the above for the minor's benefit. Decree would, therefore, for the plaintiff (who was the first respondent in the appeal), for partition of the estate of the deceased into three equal parts, subject to certain provisions. The first defendant was liable to pay to the Commissioner on account of the estate, Rs. 44,915, within 14 days. As to costs, the Jury's opinion was, that as the first defendant had, from the beginning, tried to appropriate the whole estate, in which he had been fortunately prevented by an order of the Court, and a large sum on the taking of the account was found due by him to the estate, he must pay all the costs incidental to the inquiry before the Commissioner, which had not been provided for, except all other plaintiff's and defendants Nos. 2 and 3's surcharges. Defendant No 1 appealed against this. He said, the learned Judge was in error in ordering him to pay cost of the inquiry; there was no evidence to show that he had tried to appropriate the whole estate; nor was there any to show that he had been fortunately prevented from appropriating it; nor was this a fact. The moneys the appellant had drawn out of the estate, amounted to less than his share; there was no concealment by him at any time in regard to these withdrawals.

The learned Judge of the Appeal Court ordered the first respondent to pay certain costs to the appellant in relation to objections No. 1 to 7; of cross-objections, the first respondent was ordered to pay the costs; the Appeal Court allowed half the costs of the appeal to the appellant.

A CONSENT DECREE.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, a consent decree was obtained in suit No 648 of 1906, Nowroji Jehangir H. Modi vs. Pestonji J. H. Modi. The Hon. Mr. B. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustum, and Colah, appeared for the defendant. The consent decree, signed by the learned counsel for the parties, was to the following effect, Defendant to pay Rs. 16,000 to the plaintiff, by instalments, extending from 14th February 1907 to 14th June 1909. Plaintiff should assign to his brother Hormusji J. Modi, all his right to the commission of Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, under the agreement of 3rd May 1900, with the defendant, or howsoever. Defendant to execute in favor of the plaintiff, within one month of the date of decree, a mortgage of the Mukhed Press and Ginning Factory, to secure repayment of the amount of his decree subject to the mortgage ordered to be executed in favour of Rahim Vali Mahomed, plaintiff, in suit No. 141 of 1906, persuant to the Decree in that suit, dated 10th December 1906, and subject to a second contributory mortgage in favour of the defendant's brothers, Cowasji and Hormusji, for Rs. 20,000. On default of payment, the mortgagee was entitled to sell the property. Provision was made for costs in this suit.

POLICE COURTS.

THE ALLEGED TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Evidence of Hannabuss.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A.H.S. Aston, resumed hearing of the case in which Superintendent Shaw of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of re-laying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,654-8; Rs, 5,704 and Rs.6,615.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Lang, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Vinliker and Mr. Kapadia pleaders defended the accused. Mr. C.H. Setalwad, Barristerr-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss,

Charles H. Hannabuss, examined by Mr. Weldon said he joined the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company in London in March 1905. He came to Bombay in February last as cashier and accountant. Mr. Tyler had come out before him and Perrett was engaged about the end of February as as assistant superintendent, Perrett's outdoor work was general supervision throughout the whole of the track. He had to see that the work was being carried on satisfactorily; he had also to give orders to all the sectional officers and attend to the supply of rubble and metal and carts. Neither witness nor Tyler could speak any of the vernaculars but witness believed Perrett could. The initials T. W. P. on the left hand corner of the bill shown were those of Perrett. Bills like that were brought in to Perrett's department of Messrs. J. G. White and Company by the contractors and Perrett was responsible for checking the quantities and seeing that the quantities received were correct. After this the bills were handed to the clerk K. D. Patel. The latter prepared the vouchers which were

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1906.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to the newly issued report on the progress of Public Instruction in Bombay, as it is the last to appear over the name of Mr. Giles as Director. The first report he submitted was for the year 1896-7 and his connection with the office of Director of Public Instruction has extended over a term of, approximately, ten years. Appropriately he reviews the history of the Department during that period. The last year of prosperity he writes, was 1895-6, a year in which there were no apprehension of scarcity and the fatal word "Plague" could hardly be reckoned in our vocabulary. It was not until after that official year closed that a failure of the monsoon and a mysterious sickness in Bombay struck the first note of the warning of the disasters impending over the Presidency. In November 1896 Government had to issue a standing order against all proposals for fresh educational expenditure, an order which was practically not suspended for a period of five years. It was not until near the close of 1901 that educational hope and activity revived with the first assignment of six lakhs of rupees by the Government of India to assist the Bombay Government in its endeavours to carry out the resolution of the Simla Conference of August 1901. The position of District, Local, and Municipal Boards was materially improved in consequence. Special grants of the Government of India, supplemented by those of the Bombay Government, followed and Mr. Giles is justified in rejoicing that the prosperity of the Department is now greater than it has been at any time since 1895-6 and the prospect for the future is bright with promise. Notwithstanding the great decrease of the population since 1895-6, the returns for the past official year show record figures in almost all branches of the educational system, progress all along the line except in the attendance in elementary private schools, that being the head under which the decline in population most seriously affected school attendance. As Mr. Giles observes, the ten years during which he has had the direction of the Department there have been great departmental changes, including the strengthening of the European element in the Colleges maintained by Government, the development of a separate college for training teachers for Secondary Schools, the improvement of the High Schools maintained by Government, the addition of a special Inspector for European Schools and of two Inspectresses for Girls Schools, the extension of the Vernacular Training Colleges, both male and female, the appointment of Additional Inspecting Officers for Primary Schools, the revision of the grant-in-aid system, the increase to the allotments for building grants, the enhancement of the Provincial Grants to District Local and Municipal Boards and of the special provision for aiding schools in rural districts.

Mr. Giles' period of office has indeed been an eventful one, but the tale of progress is not yet fully told. During the past ten years also the Primary Schools standards have been revised ; so have the Departmental Codes and the vernacular readers throughout the presidency, whilst proposals have been considered as to the improvement of the position and pay of the Deputy Inspectors and of the heads of Training Colleges. This brief record, as the retiring Director claims, must be regarded as one of progress and reform, indicating at once the improvement in the position of the service as a Department of Government and of its operations as affecting the population for whose benefit it exists. Mr. Giles closes his report by recording his deep sense of obligation to the officers of the Department generally and to educationists connected with the Department for their hearty zeal and co-operation in all educational movements during the last ten years. The period, he adds, "has not been one of ease, but, in the commencement, of strenuous combat with difficulties and disasters and, towards the close, of infinite labour in the consideration and achievement of improvement and reform. If the difficulties have been manfully faced and the reforms successfully accomplished, this is due to the spirit and energy of those who have made success possible by honest work and loyal devotion to the public service." It is a graceful acknowledgment of the assistance and co-operation of a particularly zealous and loyal set of assistants, without which no progress could have been effected. A comparative table of the years 1895-6 and 1905-6 serve to show at a glance the steady advancement made despite adverse circumstances. In the former year there were ten Arts Colleges with 1,669 pupils ; to-day there are ten with 2,430. Professional colleges numbered four with 846 pupils ; there are now five with 1,428. Boys high schools were 89 with 27,790 ; now 113 with 31,215 ; middle schools 310 with 18,489 ; now 325 with 19,752, Girls High schools 18 with 2,524 as against 54 and 3,205. Primary boys, 8,810 with 523,862; now 9,353 with 530,084. Primary Girls 746 with 46,790 ; now 996 with 64,904 and taking all recognised educational agencies there are now 13,865 with 736, 209 pupils as compared with 12,938 and 704,217 scholars ten years age—this, as we have said, notwithstanding the general decrease of population.

Turning over the pages of Mr. Giles' farewell report, we find he places on record memoranda of the directions in which further progress must be aimed at. As to Government High Schools generally he says there is hardly one of them in which improvement is not required either in buildings or equipment. Their teaching power stands in need of steady development, for, as one of the Inspectors remarked, "the faults, too commonly noted in our High Schools, have their roots in mechanical teaching divorced from commonsense and due in the main to the fact that masters find it less trouble to teach by the old rule of thumb methods than to think for themselves." In the Secondary Schools the demand for English education is always on the increase, but is usually met by a supply more or less adequate and the tendency undoubtedly is towards an improvement in teaching methods and in school management. But increased resources are necessary if largely increased efficiency is to be secured and if increased resources were placed by Government at the disposal of the Department it would be possible to stimulate the zeal and energies of Managers by special grants for hostels, for qualified teachers and for excellence in physical training of all kinds. As to the European Schools the surest need seems to be more money—not so much for buildings and equipment which are generally satisfactory, but to enable the Managers to employ teachers on a wage which will make them contented with their profession and incline them to adhere to it. Of Local Board schools Mr. Giles writes that more and more money will be required in the future, for it is impossible to admit a sufficiency of funds so long as number, of villages in every district are without the means of elementary education. In Sind the progress in these schools is remarkable. Not very many years ago the District Local Boards hardly knew how to spend their money among a population which generally preferred the Koran school to any other. Now the Local Board school, under a well-trained master, who can make its work interesting, is becoming a popular institution and the Inspector looks forward to further progress when the enhanced grants to Boards become fully available. On the subject of Primary Schools Mr. Giles tells us much that is encouraging. With over ninety thousand girls in Primary Schools, as he remarks, it is not necessary to despair of female education. The great need now of the presidency is an adequate supply of trained mistresses with good pay for them when they are employed and kindly protection of them in their employment. There are still, he says, "too many cases where trained women are bullied by those who as members of a Board School should be their protectors, and there is too much inclination to stint the pay of a female teacher because she is held to be of an inferior sex." Thus does Mr. Giles put his finger on the shortcomings and requirements of the various branches of his department and leaves to his successor a remarkably valuable legacy.

LAST OF THE "NU SPELIN BUK."

On the third of this month President Roosevelt sent an important and lengthy Message to Congress dealing with the destruction of seals on the Pribyloffs, with the Japanese children in San Francisco, and the prohibition of Corporations contributing to the expense of electoral campaigns. In this Message only four words were spelt according to the President's "nu spelin buk." They were *thruout* for throughout ; *thoroly* for thoroughly ; *exprest* for expressed ; and *demagog* for demagogue. From this we surmised that the President had decided to throw up his campaign against English orthography, as the four words above-mentioned had generally been so spelt in America many years before the President entered the list of the spelling reformers. Our surmise turns out to have been correct. On December 7th we stated in this column :—

President Roosevelt's "nu spelin buk' is obsolete. It is as defunct as if it had never been written. . . . . So the President has abandoned his campaign against our admittedly anomalous English orthography. Mr. Roosevelt has earned our sincere admiration for his condescension ; it is a sure criterion of a strong and manly character when a man in an officially great office bows to public opinion, and abandons a position which he finds is untenable. The President's condescension is the more laudable in that his stand was entirely defensible."

Our surmise is now confirmed by the Reuter telegram, published in our news columns yesterday, stating that "President Roosevelt has directed the Public Printer to revert to the ordinary spelling." But however complete the failure of the President to inaugurate a new era of simplified spelling, he will none the less go down to posterity in the front rank of the champions of rational orthography. He has had to put up with an enormous amount of good-natured banter, but now that he has wisely bowed to the inevitable he will have the world's sympathy in his commendable effort for the reform of the English language. Anyhow, we are pleased to find our contemporary in such entire sympathy with the sentiments which we expressed on December 7th. We then also animadverted upon the eccentricities of Indian onomotology, and it may not be inapposite, now that the official records, calendars, diaries and almanacs are being put through the Press, to tender a little hint upon the correct styling of those well-known Anglo-Indians whose names and titles are such frequent stumbling blocks to the punctilious scribe. A glance at the India List for 1906 gives the Governor of Bombay as "The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, Baron Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E." One wonders, of course, why His Excellency's surname (Cochrane-Baillie) is omitted. But on turning to last year's India List we find the same onomotological freak in the style of the ex-Governor of Madras, who is called "The Right Hon. Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill G. C. S. I.," etc., his Lordship's surname (Russell) not being included. Elsewhere we find the present Viceroy referred to as the Right Hon. Gilbert John Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto," etc. ; the surname (Elliot) being omitted in the same incomprehensible manner. From which we can only conclude that the compiler of the India List is labouring under onomotological delusions ; and as thousands of people probably turn to the List every year in order to ascertain how correctly to address their Excellencies of the three presidencies it is very desirable that the various styles and titles should be given accurately. The principle guiding the onomotology of titles can best be illustrated by supposing a commoner—say Mr. John William Smith—be elevated to the Peerage. The new Peer may take a territorial title, or he may prefer to be known by his name. Should he have property in, say, the village of Greatham or should he have been born there, or should his mother's sister's husband's first wife have been to school there, he may desire to become Baron Greatham. In which case his full style and title would be : The Right Hon. John William Smith, Lord Greatham, But should he prefer, like our ex-Governor, Lord Northcote, and so many other modern Peers, to be known by his surname, his full style and title would be "The Right Hon. John William, Lord Smith. But the family name of a Peer should never be omitted when giving a title in full, as is done in the India List. Such a practice is not sanctioned by any authoritative genealogical, heraldic or official work of reference and in any case to omit the surname is confusing to persons who may consult the List and who are not personally acquainted with the Peers whose styles and titles they desire to ascertain.

RUBBER IN BURMA.

IT is only necessary to glance at an electrical or motor paper to realise why the demand for rubber is increasing with such rapidity and why there is such a consequent desire to start plantations. Ceylon has profited to an enormous extent, the Federated Malay States are making great progress and Burma is determined not to be left in the race. Realising that there seemed to be all the conditions necessary for successful cultivation, the Government of Burma started the Mergui experimental plantations. Here are about three thousand acres planted with trees varying in age from one to seven years, but the better site of King Island seems to have been abandoned. Mergui is not, however, in a satisfactory state, despite the three lakhs spent on it, and to judge of the success of rubber in Burma it is necessary to look to private enterprises. At the time Mergui was being planted a retired Pilot in Moulmein obtained a plot of land in the Amherst District and planted a portion of it with *Hevea*. Recently he tapped three hundred of the oldest trees and realised a profit of Rs. 2,000, and this from a site which is admittedly bad for rubber cultivation. Another instance occurs of a Chinaman who has planted eight hundred out of five thousand acres of waste land and has been offered £80,000 for his rights. Other instances might be quoted, but these will suffice to show the value of fostering the industry and it is good to notice that the local Government is acting liberally towards those who wish to make a commencement. Land to the extent of 1,000 acres, in each case, is leasable for the purpose from the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Leases of larger areas require the sanction of the local Government and, if very large, that of the Government of India. The land is usually granted on a thirty years' lease and is exempt from taxation for the first twelve years, and after this, it is to be assessed at no higher rate than that prevailing at the time, in the district in which the estate is situated, for the better classes of rice land. This itself, ranging as it does between Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3 per acre, cannot be said to be at all excessive. The price of rubber is slightly lower, at present, than it was at the end of last year, but there are no signs of a too abundant supply making it a drug on the market. The high prices which have long ruled have acted as a drag on several industries, but with a full supply these will expand and so keep the market steady so that, though the famine prices must fall in time, plantations will remain valuable well into the future. The talk of synthetic rubber still continues, but many experiments have failed to produce anything satisfactory and with a sufficient supply of the natural article there will be no reason for consumers to turn to the artificial product.

EUROPEAN TRADE IN CHINA.

UNOSTENTATIOUSLY but surely European trade has advanced in China during the last few years and the Celestial Empire is no longer the enigma it once was to the Western mind. Year by year more is learned of the country's vast resources and unceasing efforts are being made to persuade China to recognise that a mercantile invasion to exploit her wealth is for her benefit as much as for those who undertake the arduous task. Not very many years ago Burma, Tongking and Annam were Chinese territory ; to-day they are either British or French, while naval stations and open ports are held by European Powers along the coast testify to the attention which Europe is paying to the Far East. So far China has looked upon European immigration with anything but favour, but the awakening has started in one direction and the death of the policy of exclusion must come with it. A dispassionate and unbiassed view of the present position of China will inevitably suggest that she has only one safe course to pursue. It must be recognised by her rulers and her people that the highest interests of the country demand that every facility should be afforded for the expansion of her trade and the opening up of the country. It is imperative, and is becoming more so every day that the fullest liberty should be accorded to foreigners to trade freely with the people. Any other policy must be contrary to the interests of the country and equally must facilities be given for the Chinese themselves to utilise that which lies at their hand. This is the view taken by all the Powers and there seems to be a prospect that the desires of the West are likely to be acknowledged and use made of knowledge which, so far, has been practically tabooed.

*** ON Christmas morning we shall issue with each copy of the *Bombay Gazette* a Special Literary Supplement, containing five complete new stories by popular authors and a number of original articles, the whole forming a delightful budget of Christmas reading. It is not the intention of the conductors of this journal to offer any copies of the Supplement for sale, but to present them gratis to subscribers and purchasers of the *Gazette* of December 25 only. Orders should therefore be sent into the Publisher without delay.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 3 a. m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

MAJOR G. C. GLYN, who has been indisposed for some time past, will go to Bangalore for a change of air shortly.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India will be held at the Medical College, Madras, on the 21st instant.

THE H. T. "Soudan" left Colombo yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

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OUR SHORT STORY.

THE STORY ROGER HOWARD TOLD,

BY

LILIAN QUILLER-COUCH

(*Author of "Man," "In Crinoline Days," &c.*)

I am a strong man, but I have always been bothered and distressed by the cry of a child. It hurts me more than the cry of a woman—certainly more than the cry of a jackal. I don't care for women, with one or two exceptions; I hate jackals, but I rather like children.

It is unusual to hear the cry of a child on the staircase of the Hotel Nare, Vienna ; that is not a place where children are taken as a rule ; it is decidedly not a place where they would be tolerated if they had the bad taste to be unhappy. Yet a shrill wail of misery struck on my ear, bringing me surprise and that sense of discomfort which I complain of, as I came down one evening from my bedroom on the second floor to make my way to the dining-hall.

The cry was an abrupt, shuddering affair, over almost as soon as begun, yet betraying fear and a hopeless appeal.

"That is enough!" came a low distinct voice. "I will have obedience."

I expected to see a martinet nurse, or a grim governess as I turned round the wall of the staircase, and to be discomposed by a child in tears. When I reached the corridor, however, I saw no such scene ; there was no one there. At least no one angry, no one in tears. Coming slowly along the deep-piled carpet, with arms entwined, were a lady and a little girl: but as I glanced at them before I turned to go down the last flight of stairs, I saw that the lady's face was placidity itself, and about the eyes of the child there was not the slightest trace of tears.

When a man is in love and at the stage which I had then reached, he is apt to be more than punctual for dinner when expecting to meet the girl he wants to marry ; so there were several minutes after I reached the smaller hall (the less formal room where we intended to dine that night), which I was able to spend in watching the curtained doorway for the coming of Diana Torence and her mother.

You will naturally suppose that I undervalued the worth of Time during those minutes. For about five of them this was true, I did undervalue it. But just then, through the curtains came the lady and the little girl I had glanced at on the corridor, and Diana herself would be merciful if she were to hear me tell you that she faded into the background of my mind for several moments. Diana laughs over little things of that sort, in her happy, confident way. But I can never laugh over the child at the Hotel Nare.

There was nothing obviously attracting in the couple, nor was I conscious that they interested me. I merely, involuntarily gave up looking at the doorway and looked at them ; and I saw that the lady had the placid, beautiful face of a Madonna minus motherliness, and minus lovableness ; and that the child looked more like a spirit than a flesh and blood mortal.

The lady was wearing a clear black gown, simply made but distinguished in effect, and at her breast was a small clasp of fine diamonds. The child—I can scarcely tell of the child, yet I wish to. She had on a little slip of a grey, diaphanous-looking frock hanging from her thin shoulders ; and when she turned towards me, her little face seemed to have taken on the grey shade, and her eyes seemed wells of the same colour. At a cursory glance she looked about seven years old ; as one gave her a longer examination she seemed to hold all the sorrows of the Ages behind her eyes. It occurred to me that she was more like an allegory than like a breathing child.

Then Diana came in through the curtains with her mother ; and the rose-coloured gown and milk-white neck of my love, and the scintillating diamonds of Mrs. Torence seemed to lighten the whole room, and make as shadows of another world the black and grey figures which I had been scrutinising.

Mrs. Terence has America for the land of her birth, and wealth for her comfort, and we were going on to a notable reception after dinner ; these facts will account for the splendour of her jewels, which were, literally, worth a King's ransom.

Our dinner was a merry one ; Diana is a merry person, and I—well, I was seeing most things rose-coloured and scintillating at the time. Now and again I glanced casually down the room at the table where the black lady sat with the grey child. Not once did I see the calm faced woman glance towards us, but the eyes of the child were upon us each time I looked.

I am not professing to tell the tale of my courtship of Diana Terence ; indeed it was so perfect and untroubled in itself that to any but ourselves I can imagine it might be splendidly null—or dull, I am thinking now of the child.

The next time I saw her late on that same night. I had parted from Diana and her mother soon after our return from the Embassy, and having watched the last rose coloured frill sweep round the corner of the stairs, I went back to the lounge to smoke and dream a little over a railway guide book, likely enough held upside down.

When I went up the stairs an hour later, and glanced with, I suppose, the instinct of the lover, along the first corridor, where Mrs. Terence and Diana had their private suite of rooms, I was curiously startled to see again, coming slowly along towards me, the lady in black with one arm about the shoulder of the child in grey.

I think I halted. It is probable that I looked surprised. There was of course no reason except, perhaps, the lateness of the hour—and, perhaps the similarity of the occurrence.

The Lady, having come to the corner, where a streak of bright light cut through an unfastened door, made as if to go into her room. Then, as if with a sudden recollection, she turned to me and asked in pleasing English with a slightly guttural accent.

"Would you then, sir, tell me the exact time?"

I looked at my watch and told her how much it was past midnight ; and with a dignified smile she thanked me. "My little girl," she said, "loves too much the moonlight. She has escaped from her room, the little naughty thing," patting the thin shoulder caressingly "to gaze from the window," and she inclined her head towards the high casement at the end of the corridor through which the white light streamed.

With the beginning of a smiling reproof I turned to the child, but her face stoped the word on my tongue. It was pallid, hunted ; she looked faint with unspoken fear, and I saw that she was trembling.

"She is cold,", said the mother, with calm kindness.

"Is a cold moon better than a warm bed?' I asked stooping stowards the child with a sympathetic desire to learn what troubled her, what strange effect the moon would have on this abnormal nature.

"Ah," exclaimed the lady revealing for the first time a trace of emotion in the tension of her fingers as they clasped the little shaking hand. "Ah—my poor child! She—she—is dumb!"

The last word was almost a whisper, but distinct as a command, and in her curbed distress the seemingly placid woman's grip of the child left her own knuckles as a row of white bones across the soft hand. As for me, I turned unaccountably sick and horror-stricken.

"Dumb," I echoed. But that she was not deaf also I concluded hastily, for at the word the piteous eyes struck out a spark of despair, then closed ; from the pinched, grey-white face half the life seemed suddenly to go out, and she swayed against the black draperies of her mother. The woman, with a politely spoken "good-night, she will be gay again to-morrow," supported the limp body with a firm, unhurried grasp into the lighted room.

I went up to my own apartments thoughtfully. And the dawn was breaking when it crossed my mind that half-past twelve had been a late hour for a child to be fully dressed, even if she had "escaped from her room."

The next morning was sunny and cold, a pretty day ; but for me an empty day, because Diana and her mother were to drive out of it for twelve entire hours, wasting themselves, it seemed to me, on long Austrian roads and an old American friend. Twelve hours seemed over-many for the kicking of heels in a foreign hotel, when you have no wish to kick at all.

When, however, I had waved my love upon her way, the brilliance of the morning and the natural man in me lured me to something less limited than the kicking of heels. I decided to walk out from the pleasure-loving city and see something of the country.

It was as I was passing out through the trim hotel gardens, shaping the thought, "pleasure-loving city," with a smile, that I again saw the child ; and the contrast between my mind-picture of gay Vienna and the child's appearance in the unabashed morning light was rather ghastly.

She still wore a grey frock, a limp woollen thing, and she was leaning against the low basin of a fountain, looking into the moving water. When she saw me she tried to shrink and sidle to the other side ; but I spoke to her, and she stood still with an awkward expression of strained nonchalance graved on her face. I thought of her mother's words, "She will be gay again to-morrow." Gay! poor little ghost ; she looked as if her eyes had never lighted on a gay light since she opened them on the world.

"Will you come for a walk with me?" I asked breezily, with a sudden impulse, "and look at some sheps." That frightened her, she coloured painfully. The very words when they sounded seemed a violence, the idea of dolls and toys seem so incongruous with this inscrutable child. Angry with myself for scaring her, I talked casually of other things—of the fish in the fountain and the flowers that woke up when the sun came—till she was pale grey as usual, poor little soul.

"If you will not come with me I shall go away for a long, long walk all alone," I concluded some minutes later; and for a moment I forgot that she was dumb. I was thrilled by the swift keen look of dread in her eyes, she looked as if she were on the verge of uttering eager words. But the new nonchalance was quickly strained over her features again, and she smiled her first smile. It was a ghastly effort.

The child again shared my thoughts with Diana as I went on my way ; she even seemed to flit before me, a little desperate shade, with sorrowful eyes and that smile that was worse than all. I had every right to think in rose colour, but instead, I thought all grey.

When I got back to the hotel the afternoon was dim. I had had a good day in a way, bright and pleasant, but I was not in the best of spirits. Diana had not yet come back, the place seemed gloomy and empty, and a scarcely defined sense of trouble weighed on me.

As I was passing the end of the long corridor, on my way to my room, I thought I caught sight of the child again, hurrying ghost-like along in the dimness at the far end. In idle curiosity I held my step a moment, to see her emerge from the gloom of the passage into the lesser gloom beneath the long window from which she had watched the moon. She did not emerge, and doubting my own eyesight which had been haunted all day by the small grey shape, and shaking myself irritably for my fancifulness, I went slowly on my way up.

Then I called myself a fool, had a bath and a good meal, and felt better.

Next day grey child, black lady, even my own rather important affair of the heart were matters of insignificance. Mrs. Terence had lost her diamonds!

The jewels had disappeared from my future mother-in-law's room. That superb collection which had sparkled on royal brow and bosom had been neatly abstracted from its usual cabinet, the elaborate velvet-lined cases being tidily closed and left in their usual places.

Mrs. Terence wept. Diana was pale and frightened. The one was broken by the irreparable loss, the other panic-stricken by the thought that a thief had been close to them, watching them, entering their very rooms, fingering their possessions. Fits of shuddering seized her as she dwelt upon the thought, yet nothing I could say would induce her not to dwell upon it.

Except for the hotel proprietor, Herr Gluckstern, and myself, the affair was kept secret from everyone on that direful morning. It was a nightmarish day. I shall never forget it. From breakfast time till the middle of the afternoon we searched, questioning one another, interviewing the police, and finally telegraphing for the man who was, every one said, the cleverest detective in Europe.

It was about the middle of the afternoon that Herr Gluckstern received a message saying that Madame de Carnis, the lady in black, wished to speak to him on a matter of much importance : and with vague relief lighting his honest, protruding eyes, he hurried away from us. I, too, had a moment of hope, quite unwarranted I admit, when, about ten minutes later, a servant came to beg that I would trouble myself to join Herr Gluckstern at number one room on the first floor.

It was a simple scene that met my eyes as I went into the presence of the lady in black; it is only from after events that it has taken on a horror from which I can never now dissociate it.

On a sofa drawn up to the stove lay the child, as I supposed, asleep. I saw folds of the grey frock here and there beneath the scarlet shawl which covered her; one edge of which shawl drooped over and threw the little face into shadow.

Beside the sofa stood the lady, a tall black figure, her face wearing the same expressionless calm but whiter than I had yet seen it, and one heavily-ringed hand gently patting the scarlet shawl.

Facing her stood Herr Gluckstern, and one glance at his troubled face convinced me that he had met with no lightening of his anxiety; his voice, when he turned and spoke to me, settled that fact. His usual suavity was torn from him by a genuine concern.

"Herr Howard," he began hurriedly, "this lady also has lost diamonds—gone this day. I took the liberty to send for you. It is an elaborate, planned crime. It must be so. I tell madame de Carnis—"

"My loss," the lady interposed politely, "is a small one compared with that of your friends. I did not know of their disaster when I sent for Herr Gluckstern. Mine is but a small clasp, but the diamonds were exceptionally fine, and it means much to me."

"Ah, of course, of course," agreed Herr Gluckstern.

By a few questions I gained a description of the jewel and of the discovery of the loss; and I hastened to assure the lady that everything possible was already being done secretly to trace and secure the thief and recover the property. She listened to me with calm attention, and quickly realised the promptness of our action.

"And when Detective Walder is arrived—" hastily began Herr Gluckstern.

"A good detective?" questioned the lady. "His name is—what did you say—?" And for a moment her hand ceased its gentle patting of the scarlet shawl.

"Detective Walder," repeated Herr Gluckstern proudly. "The greatest man in Europe for jewel robberies."

"Ah—that will be—a relief," she replied rather dazedly, "to know the matter is in—the most skilful hands." She spoke in a curiously intense monotone.

"The diamonds mean more than their intrinsic worth to her," I thought.

After a short time more of regrets and discussion the lady, facing us both in the fading light, said, "It would be better, I think, if I were to fetch for you the box in which my diamonds are as a rule kept; you can then see, perhaps, if the methods have been the same in both cases."

Bending over the little form on the sofa she raised the edge of the scarlet shawl and took a long look at the shaded face. Then she turned away from it and went into an inner room.

We waited in the twilight, the plump little Herr Gluckstern and I ; occasionally we spoke, in lowered tones for fear of disturbing the motionless child on the sofa. Once or twice a curious wave of unreality passed over me, born I suppose of the silence, the dimness, and the startling events which had brought me to this room. And when the dimness, deepened, and the lady did not come back to us, the discovery of some fresh, dismaying fact, however exaggerated, in my opinion seemed to become quite possible. Like the dream-life of the night, the amazing, the fantastic, the awful whatever might happen, would seem to be but a natural phase of this tense period.

I do not know what impulse urged me at length to cross over to the sofa and softly raise the scarlet shall I was, I think, still in a half-absent, half-unreal state of mind. I felt suddenly that I wanted to see that little face in repose, and I obeyed the impulse.

The lifting of the shawl did not disturb the sleeper, she lay perfectly still ; but as I placed it back again my hand touched the little hand lying on the grey folds, and in an instant I knew!

"A light!, I demanded, forgetful of the lady who had passed into the other room, forgetful of the fact that the child was no business of mine. "A light, quickly!"

Obeying the insistence in my voice Herr Gluckstern pressed the electric light on, and I pulled back the shawl, letting the dazling stream fall on the face of the child.

She did not stir ; not an eyelash quivered ; she lay there with open eyes and an undying fear on her face, but she, the child—she must have been dead some hours.

(*Concluded on page 6.*)

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CHANGES AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELLIS.

Victim of Over-work.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Ellis the Under Secretary for India has resigned in consequence of his official and other duties combined having overtaxed his strength. He will remain a member of the House of Commons.

There is a rumour current that Mr. Runciman replaces Mr. Ellis.

The *Daily Mail* this morning mentions the name of Mr. Macnamara as the successor of Mr. Ellis.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Runciman is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Ellis, as the Under Secretary for India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Expulsion Decree Against "Times" Withdrawn.

JOINT FRIENDLY ACTION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The *Times* in announcing the withdrawal of the decree for the expulsion of its correspondent from St. Petersburg dwells on the mutual desire of England and Russia to remove all misunderstandings and urges that it is the duty of both in promoting peace and progress in the Middle East to prevent the growth of distrust which might devolve that duty upon others. This particularly refers to Persia where joint action of England and Russia and their joint counsel for the good of the Persian people and State may restore an interesting kingdom to the semblance of good government and a measure of old prosperity.

KING OF NORWAY'S VISIT TO THE KAISER.

The Homeward Journey.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

King Haakon and Queen Maude have left Germany on their homeward journey.

THE SANDHURST COMMANDANT.

Appointed to Indian Duty

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been appointed to the command of the brigade at Ahmednagar.

THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

Commencement of the Campaign.

COLONIAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A despatch from Berlin says that the National Liberals and Radicals have issued their respective manifestoes. The former denounce the Centrists and Socialists and appeal warmly to German patriotism to bring the war in Damararaland a to successful finish. The Radicals avoid the colonial issue and demand less bureaucratic government and more political freedom.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

It is stated that the socialists will gain twenty seats in the new Reichstag and that the Centre Party will also be strengthened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DAMAGE TO THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Plates Damaged by a Sunken Wreck.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The battleship "Dreadnought" has been examined in dock, and it has been discovered that it will be necessary to replace two plates.

It is believed the she must have struck a sunken wreck during her recent further trials.

DISTURBANCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Riots by Sailors.

ARREARS OF PAY DEMANDED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Constantinople, where 200 time-expired Sailors and Marines made a demonstration, demanding their discharge and the payment of arrears.

Some Naval Officers who intervened were greeted with showers of stones and were injured.

Finally, an Aide-de-Camp from the Sultan promised that their demands should be granted, and the men thereupon dispersed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 14.

The P and O Company's S. S. Persia with the English mails of the 7th inst. left here for Bombay at 5 a. m. to day.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

EXPULSION OF THE BISHOPS.

Disturbances in the Provinces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

No disturbance of the services took place in the Paris Churches this morning, but tumults occurred in several provincial towns, where cheering crowds escorted the Bishops from the Cathedrals to their Palaces.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA.

Commandant Injured.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Commandant of the gendarmery at Radom has been the victim of a bomb outrage, his leg having been torn off from his body by the explosion. The assailant has been arrested.

THE SHAH'S CONDITION.

Welcome to the Heir-Apparent.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Shah's condition is unchanged. The heir-apparent has arrived at Teheran and has been warmly welcomed by the Shah's brother and the Naib Sultanah. They drove to the Palace together.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

Belgium's First Step Towards Annexation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The general result of the protracted debate in the Belgian Chamber which closed on Friday is that Belgium has taken the first definite step towards annexation of the Congo.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Slow Progress But no Danger.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

It is officially announced that the Princess Royal has progressed as well as can be expected after her second operation. The illness is a painful one but not dangerous.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Suggestions by the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Telegraph Committee touching on a number of points connected with the organisation and work of the Telegraph Department and which come within the scope of the Telegraph Committee. They recommend changes in the rates for inland telegrams, particularly the charge for words in addition to the minimum initial rate. They urge reduction in the present charges for foreign telegrams; they suggest introduction of a system of deposit accounts; greater facilities for registering addresses, the reintroduction of multiple telegrams; changes in the terms for opening out new telegraph offices, in the guarantee steps in telegraph forms, and in the methods of dealing with general complaints.

EXCISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Copies Available for Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Government of India have decided to publish for general information the report of the Excise Committee. Copies of the report will be available for sale to the public in the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing in India, Calcutta, at one Re. per copy.

LADY MINTO'S FANCY FETE.

Motor Exhibition Included In the Show.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

There will be a motor exhibition in Lady Minto's Fancy Fete. The Bombay Motor Car Company, George Henderson and Co., Russa Engineering Works, French Motor Car Company, W. Leslie and Company, and Mr. Dignasse, are among the exhibitors. Accessories and tyres will also be shown.

NEW ECONOMIC BOTANIST FOR INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Wright.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Herbert Wright, Controller of the Experiment Station at Peradeniya Gardens, who goes on a year's leave from January, has accepted an appointment in the Indian Agricultural Department as Economic Botanist and Professor of Botany.

RAILWAY DRIVER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Decree Nisi Granted with Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 17.

Judgment was to-day delivered by the Sessions Judge, in the case in which Dennis Odherty, Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, at Karjat, sought divorce from his wife, Beatrice Grace, by reason of her misconduct with Daniel Speechly, Guard at Nagpur.

A decree *nisi* was granted with damages of Rs. 1,500.

A MEETING of the Board of Scientific advice took place yesterday at Calcutta. All the members were present.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION

APPROVAL OF THE HETVOLK.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Boers have accepted the Constitution with enthusiasm.

Kaffir labour in the mines increased by two thousand during November.

THE WEST HAM SCANDALS.

Further Arrests.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Another West Ham Guardian has been arrested as well as one of the workhouse officials.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR COMMERCE.

Takes Charge on 30th December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Finlay the newly appointed Member of Council arrives by next Mail and reaches Calcutta on Sunday next.

He takes over charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry on the 30th when the Honourable Mr. Hewett leaves for the United Provinces.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ.

Memorial Scholarship at the Punjab University.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 13.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University, the Hon'ble M. T. Gordon-Walker, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, it was decided that the Degree of Doctor of Literature be conferred *honoris causa* on Sir Charles Rivaz and that a gold medal scholarship founded in memory of His Honour's Chancellorship.

THE SIALKOT STRIKE.

Market Outside Municipal Limits Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

The strike against the proposed increase of octroi taxation in the Sialkot Municipality continues. Shops are closed, the bazaar is empty, and a scheme has been put forward to open a market outside Municipal Limits where commodities will not be subject to octroi.

ANOTHER AFRIDI RAID.

Men, Camels, and Sepoys Carried Off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

On the 8th December a large body of raiders, chiefly Zakka Zhee Afridis appeared at Badubber, a few miles south of Peshawar and carried off seven persons, including two sepoys of the Border Military Police, besides several camels and some ponies and cattle on the 15th December.

The gang looted the Police Post at Pabbi and got away with five rupees.

Pabbi lies on the north-west of the railway east of Peshawar where the traveller leaves the train for the hill station Cherot, and lies well within British territory.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Maulvi Sharfuddin President-Elect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, DECEMBER 17.

The Central Standing Committee of the Mahomedan Educational Conference elected the Honorable Maulvi Sharfuddin, Barrister-at-Law of Bankipur, as President of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Dacca, and he has accepted the offer.

The sessions begin on the 27th and close on the 29th of December.

THE WORCESTERS LEAVE CEYLON FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 17.

The 2nd Worcesters sailed yesterday aboard the "Soudan" for Bombay *en route* for Ahmednagar.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Opened By the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

The Annual Educational Conference, which is held under the auspices of the Madras Teachers' Guild, opened its session this morning at the Museum Theatre. There was a large gathering of teachers present. The Governor who had been requested to open the Conference arrived at 11 a. m. accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I. C. S. Private Secretary and Captain Popham and was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, Mr. Allen, Messrs. K. C. Ramanadha Iyer and S. Vasudevachariar, Honorary Secretaries.

In the course of the speech of opening the Conference His Excellency said: "There is nothing which evokes my interest or enlists my sympathy more than the work of education. In that work it seems to me, the Teachers' Guild may play a very important part. Your Agenda paper shows that your proceedings will range over a large area of educational matters, upon which you will speak as experts. I can lay no claim to speak in that capacity. I can only speak to you as a layman—one who the longer he lives is more and more impressed with the magnitude of the difficulties surrounding the question of education and the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problems in regard to it."

MR. SAMUEL SMITH and Mr. William Jones, M.P., are expected in Calcutta on Friday next.

THE Malay States Planters have practically decided to organise a Rubber Exhibition of their own three years hence on as large a scale as that recently held in Ceylon, if not larger. The project is receiving serious consideration at present, and there it is thought, to be no doubt that it will come off. The rubber industry will have made vast strides by that time, and, writes a contemporary large possibilities loom before the F. M. S. Exhibition which were not available at Peradeniya.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Question of Second Half of Currency Notes.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Sir Subramania Iyer Mr. Nugent Grant, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. S. Subbiah Chetty, moved on behalf T. K. V. Ramiah Pantulu, Revenue Assistant in Vizianagram Samasthanam, for an order directing the Official Assignee to deliver over to his client the second halves of certain currency notes which formed part of the assets of the insolvent firm. The facts were that the applicant had in fixed deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. a sum of Rs. 4,700 which sum amounted Rs. 4,934-7-4 on 16th October 1906. On 8th October, 1906, he addressed a letter to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. asking them to send the amount due in full under deposit of his brother-in-law Barru Narasimha Rao of Rajahmundry. On 16th October last Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. sent a reply to the applicant that his deposit would mature that very day, they would deal with the deposit and interest according to the instructions contained in the letter of 8th October. On the 16th October Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. sent the first halves of the currency notes for Rs. 4,930 and a money order for Rs. 4-7-5 to Barru Narasimha Rao of Rajahmundry. On 20th October as soon as the first halves were received, B. Narasimha Rao wrote to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., acknowledging receipt of the first halves and asked them to send the second halves, but by this time the Company had suspended payment.

Subsequently the applicant addressed a letter to the Official Assignee asking him to return the second halves of the currency notes to which a reply was received from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., that the Official Assignee could not part with the same without directions from the High Court. The Official Assignee appeared upon notice to take directions of the Court in the matter. His Lordship observed that an important question of law was involved in the case inasmuch as it was likely there would be similar cases like the one now before the Court. His Lordship desired to have the matter fully threshed out. Therefore He asked the Counsel to place all the authorities on the point before the Court. The matter was adjourned to Friday next.

ADMIRAL POE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

H. M. S. Hermes, with H. E Admiral Poe on board, arrived at the Hugli this afternoon. A salute was fired from Fort William.

LORD MINTO'S FIRST LEVEE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A levee was held at Government House to-night (Monday). There was the usual large attendance this being his levee, first held in Calcutta, by Lord Minto. Their Excellencies who have been staying in Barrackpore since Saturday have returned to Calcutta to-day.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

Major-General A. A. Pearson, Inspector-General of Volunteers, arrived in Madras yesterday evening, accompanied by Captain W. J. Mitchell.

Brigade-Major General Pearson inspected the Madras Volunteer Guards at San Thome this morning. On the conclusion of his inspection the General expressed himself well satisfied with the general turn out of men, the readiness with which all ranks carried out their duties and the way they handled their rifles.

THE MADRAS HARNESS FACTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir:—In a recent issue of your paper you refer to the closing of the Madras and Perambore Harness and Saddlery Factory, and state that the step would have been taken some years ago had it not been that it would have entailed some hardship on a large number of workmen. This was no doubt represented to Lord Curzon, but there were, as a matter of fact, other reasons for the postponement of the shutting down of the Madras Factory, and these, when the time comes for the abolition of the Government Harness Factory at Cawnpore, which by the way a correspondent in a contemporary once very aptly described as an anachronism, will no doubt be considered by the powers-that-be. It is not the Native workmen who will suffer by the closing of this institution, but the European staff. If it is the intention of Government to obtain their supplies of harness and saddlery and accoutrements by contract the successful tenderer will be able, and no doubt only too willing, to give employment to the greater number of the Native artisans, so that, as far as they are concern, the charge would not be followed by any great hardship. The difficulty lies, as we have stated, with the European staff of the Government Factories, and in their case the transfer to civil employ or the reversion to regimental duty, would certainly fall heavily upon many of them. Physically they have, in the shelter of the Government Harness factory Cawnpore and other institutions, been lying fallow with the almost inevitable result, in the majority of cases, that they have accumulated a superfluity of adipose tissue which unfits them for the rigours of a campaign or even, I fear, for the quieter exercises of a morning parade. Their training in the Government factories otherwise has not been on the lines that would recommend them to the business man looking for alert assistants, and unless Government can provide them with something easy in the way of supervisorships their lot, like that of the "Bobby" will not be a very happy one. After all, with few exceptions, they are soldiers, from the Superintendent downwards, and although it might appear for the reasons I have stated, a somewhat hard course to pursue there would be no real injustice done in returning them to their respective regiments from which I believe most of us agree they should never have been removed.

If I might make the suggestion to Government, I think that there is room for the European staff now employed in the various Government factories, more particularly perhaps for the employes of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, in the workshops of British regiments. The art of repairing harness and saddlery is one, notwithstanding some recent innovations, which is capable of great improvement, and the engagement of competent overseers, is obvious and essential. My suggestion then is that the subordinate staff of the Government leather factories be employed as overseers in these repair shops, their duties being regulated by their rank and length of service. A superintendent with assistants would, of course, be necessary to visit and report on the work being done in the different regimental repair shops, and I am sure that that duty could safely be delegated to the present heads of the Government leather factories in the country.

The absurdity of the present system of employing soldiers to superintend the manufacture of bearing reins and waist belts must appeal to Lord Kitchener more keenly than it does to me, and I am sure that if he should happen to see my suggestion, he will act upon it with that promptitude which is so characteristic of him.—Yours &c.

Lucknow, 15th December, 1906.

A. B. C.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

All Indian National Congress Delegates from the Bombay Presidency, who are desirous of going to Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail which leaves on Saturday the 22nd instant and by which Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji is to travel are requested to communicate on or before Thursday next, with Mr. D.E. Wacha (Bombay Presidency Association), in case they wished to have reserved accommodation by that train either first or second class.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

The Morocco Imbroglio.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 1.

IT was to be expected that the *entente cordiale* now existing between France and England would lead to a revival of the Channel Tunnel scheme which, at one time, seemed to have a fair chance of being carried out. The project has accordingly been again mooted in several Paris papers and possibly, under present circumstances with a Ministry of Peace and Good-Will, such as England possesses under Sir Campbell-Bannerman, there might now be less opposition on the British side than formerly. The construction of the Tunnel could be feasible enough from the engineering point of view if, as is affirmed by one high authority, there exists between France and England, a layer of Rouen chalk absolutely impermeable to infiltration from the sea. The work would occupy about six and a half years. Let us hope that the *Entente* has acquired a sufficiently robust constitution by this time to be able to support the fierce discussions which a serious attempt to revive this project would infallibly excite.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The French Chamber has adopted the naval programme of the Government after an exhaustive debate in which the Minister advocated the necessity of maintaining the rate of construction of great battleships at the figure originally proposed. In fact, battleships, submarines, and torpedo boats, and destroyers, were all necessary for a great navy such as France had to keep up. Elementary truth enough one would think, but the Minister of Marine had to be tender with a number of Radical and Socialist politicians who preferred submarines to battleships, regarding the former as a defensive weapon and therefore the most fitting instrument of a pacific democracy. Submarines, the Minister explained, could not safely be allowed to constitute the whole navy of France for whose protection as a world-wide Power squadrons of sea-going vessels were still indispensable, though these were not necessarily to be regarded as instruments of conquest. Moreover France, like other nations, still awaited the perfect type of submarine or submersible vessel.

LEGISLATIVE INCOMPATIBILITIES.

The Chamber by 397 out of 518 votes adopted urgency for a Radical Socialist proposal to render the function of representative of the people incompatible with the membership of a Board of Directors in any industrial or financial company. This measure which, if it became law, would principally affect members of the Republican Centre and Right, was met with a retort from the Right who proposed a parallel measure excluding from membership of the French Chamber all persons fulfilling administrative or judicial duties for which they receive public money. If both measures are passed there would be such a weeding out of the Chamber as to necessitate a fresh General Election. Probably therefore neither side will push matters to extremes.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS RAISE THEIR OWN SALARIES

Despite the ever-growing burdens of France and the difficulties consequently pressing upon the French Exchequer, both Chambers of the French Legislature have passed votes nearly doubling the salaries of the legislators. The Chamber commenced by raising the pay of Deputies from 9,000 francs (£360) to 15,000 francs (£600) per annum each, and the Senate immediately followed suit with the result that the total increase of the national expenditure under this head will amount to nearly 6,000,000 francs (£240,000.) The austerest and extremest Socialists or Radicals had no hesitation in imposing this fresh burden upon the tax-payers who elected them, on the strength of the usual fervid advocacy of retrenchment and economy in the national expenditure. One Deputy, who must really be a humorist, introduced a proposal, of which certainly nothing more is likely to be heard, to the effect that as the salaries of Deputies were increased the number of Deputies should be reduced so that the total annual expenditure upon the remuneration of legislators should remain unaltered. The Opposition papers bitterly denounce the action of the Chambers and declare that the country should have been first consulted.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

As the Morocco Imbroglio approaches a crisis the greater are the misgivings with which its issues are viewed. Ever something new out of Africa, said the ancients, but nothing good, nothing happy for the most part. Feeling probably that French public opinion was not quite at rest and required reassuring in regard to the Morocco business, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, made a statement on November 29th in anticipation of the interpellation to be brought forward by M. Juares the Socialist leader in the Chamber next week on the Moroccan question when the Act of Algeciras will come up for ratification. He declared the policy of the Government in this business to be foreign to any designs of conquest and all spirit of adventure, being exclusively bent on assuring the exercise of the rights and the fulfilment of the duties and obligations of France with no other object than to contribute in all loyalty to the execution of the stipulations of the Act of Algeciras. The measures already taken by the Government were only measures of precaution. The departure of the man-of-war for Tangier had not been ordered, then countermanded, and then again postponed as had been alleged. The squadron could leave to-morrow, agreements having been concluded with the Spanish Government of which the Powers now had cognizance and which had met with no objection. It implied no idea of premeditated landing and no *arriere pensee* of preconceived intervention. The presence of French warships in Moorish waters signified simply that if disturbances in Tangier grew worse, if the situation there became more difficult, if the lives of Frenchmen and of members of the foreign colonies were threatened, France intended to have at hand the necessary forces to render possible, in agreement with Spain, the putting into practice of the police duties which they claimed at Algeciras and which had been entrusted to them. M. Juares regretted the postponement of the general debate until next week. This Socialist leader appears to intend offering determined opposition to the Moroccan policy of the Government and in his paper *l'Humanite* protests against the preparations which are being made for intervention in Morocco. He implores the Government and the people not to allow themselves to be drawn into a policy of adventure. Very probably M. Jaures will take nothing but a rebuff from his proposed attack on the Government next week as his views regarding the resort to force, under any circumstances, are impossible, even granting their sincerity. But without supporting the absurd and impracticable anti-militarist doctrines of his school, patriotic Frenchmen may nevertheless look with distrust upon this Morocco business. Some are possessed by the haunting thought—after the revelations of the Hohenlohe memoirs—that the whole thing may have been contrived by Germany with the express object of entangling France in Morocco. Should a regular Franco-Spanish intervention result, it may be fraught with danger of European complications in view of the constant fact that Germany's disposition towards France in the Moroccan as in other questions is much more malevolent than benevolent. It is impossible to say how far exactly the Sultan may be justified in believing that the German Emperor may support him in evading any real compliance with the demands of Europe for reforms. The Sultan is kept well informed and is not unaware that Germany is credited with viewing with disfavour any regular Franco-Spanish military intervention in Morocco. No doubt also such impressions are encouraged by the language and tone of the German press which has been suspicious and discouraging towards France and Spain from the outside. The *Cologne Gazette* says that a threat, which there is nothing to justify, of landing troops at Tangier, is in the highest degree calculated to excite the population of that town and district and declares the information regarding outrages on foreigners as exaggerated and unfounded—"armed intervention will have grave consequence and may place in question the results of the Algiciras' conference."

The Sultan's Viceroy at Murakesh has congratulated the German Consular Agent upon the attendance of the whole German Colony at the celebration of the Bairam festival outside the town which he regarded as a proof of the friendship existing between the German Emperor and the Moorish Sultan. The Viceroy at the same time protested against unfounded reports of disorder and insecurity in Southern Morocco.

ATTACK UPON AN ENGLISHMAN'S VILLA NEAR TANGIER.

For some time past the lives and property of Englishmen, and in fact all Europeans, in the Tangier district have been increasingly unsafe owing not only to Raisuli's arrogance but to the audacity and lawlessness of the wild tribesmen who owe allegiance to nobody, not even to Raisuli himself. At daylight on the 27th instant the villa of Mr. Harris, the *Times* correspondent, situated just outside Tangier was surprised by 100 armed Anjera tribesmen who opened fire upon the 40 soldiers who have guarded the house since Mr. Harris was compelled to leave it nearly two years ago. The soldiers aided by Mr. Harris' servants drove off the assailants who, however, succeeded in getting to within 60 yards of the gate. The tribesmen returned later and again attacked the place. It was not until two hours afterwards that reinforcements arrived. Only on the very eve of this outrage did the Moorish authorities officially assure one of the European Legations that tranquillity reigned in the Tangier district. Mr. Levison another Englishman occupying a villa about a mile from Mr. Harris, was recommended by the authorities to leave his property without delay as it was nightly surrounded by armed tribesmen. In all these cases the Maghzen is absolutely powerless to afford any protection or inflict punishment upon the marauders.

THE FRANCE-SPANISH AGREEMENT FOR ACTION.

The agreement between France and Spain regarding Morocco deals 1st with the sending of naval forces to Tangier, 2nd the fixing of the reinforcements at about 4,000 men for each Power ready to be despatched in case of necessity, 3rd the question of the flag. If a landing be effected neither the French nor the Spanish flag will be hoisted. Observing the mission confided to them by the agreement of Algeciras the two Powers can only act in the interests of the Sultan. The Sultan has ordered preparations to be made for his departure from Fez, but his destination is unknown.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT MADRID.

A ministerial crisis has broken out at Madrid but it is not supposed that this will in any way impede the execution of the treaty engagements of Spain with France, and towards Europe in regard to the Moroccan question.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 14.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday at All Saint's Church, Trimulgherry, when Major W. J. K. Rettie, of the 1st Battery R. F. A., was married to Miss Ethel Mary Brett, sister of Lieutenant W. G. A. Brett, Adjutant, 76th Panjabis. The Church had been prettily decorated by Mrs. Giles and Miss Conroy, and Miss Stewart presided at the organ. Men of the Royal Artillery had been posted at intervals along the road from the Gunners lines to the Church in which at an early hour a very brilliant assembly had gathered, the dark blue and gold uniforms of the Artillery officers, the scarlet of the Infantry, not to mention the smart uniform of the 13th Hussars and the Staff, blending with the delicate tones of the ladies' beautiful toilettes, all went to make up a harmonious picture.

Precisely at 3-30 the bride arrived with her brother who gave her away, in a State coach drawn by six horses placed at her disposal by His Highness the Nizam, with Lieutenant K. Milford and Lieutenant R. Walsh both of the bridegroom's Battery and Lieutenant Raikes of the 41st Battery riding postilion, with Captain A. Lough, 1st battery, R. F. A., as outrider, and was met at the church door by Colonel and Mrs. Stokes, the latter presenting her with a magnificent bouquet. At the altar she was joined by Major Rettie who was accompanied by Captain L. B. Montresor, Adjutant, R.F.A., as best man. There were no bridesmaids.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. D. Giles, M. A., and afterwards, the newly married pair passed down the aisle beneath an archway of crossed swords headed by General Hamilton and General Francis and finished by the native officers of the 76th Punjabis, and drove away in the State coach-and-six, the procession being added to by an escort of the non-commissioned officers of the bridegroom's Battery, to the residence of Colonel Stokes R.F.A., D. S. O., at Trimulgherry, where Mrs. Stokes held a reception and a large number of friends assembled to offer their congratulations. The grounds had been charmingly arranged with marques and seats while the handsome presents were on view in the drawing room. As the bridal procession arrived, the band of the Manchester Regiment, kindly lent by Colonel Viard and Officers, struck up the stirring strains of the 'Brides March from *Lohengrin*.' The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed felicitiously by Colonel Stokes and was responded to in a clever and humorous speech by the bridegroom. It had been understood that the happy pair were to ride away to Jheedi Mutla village where the honeymoon is to be spent, and considerable amusement was created when the bride emerged in her riding habit, and simultaneously from the stables, a camel looking very solemn and supercilious, with gay scarlet trappings, stalked past the astonished guests and took up a position in front of the house; a position which it was not long able to hold, being greatly discomforted by the barking of a pair of fox terriers just setting out for their evening constitutional, and had to beat an ignominious retreat, and Major and Mrs. Rettie mounted their horses, and rode away amidst showers of rice and the heartiest good wishes of all present, while the Manchesters' band, which had been playing charmingly at intervals throughout the afternoon, struck up the lovely strains of that song which is so dear to all wearers of the pink "D'ye ken John Peel," the echoes of which floated on the evening air till the retreating forms of the happy pair were lost in the mist of a gorgeous sunset.

The bride's dress was of soft white satin, the skirt and train being simply trimmed with frills of chiffon plisse; the bodice of the same soft satin but cut high with elbow sleeves, trimmed off with frills of chiffon plisse with a fichu of folded chiffon edged with little frills, and held in place by a spray of orange blossoms. She wore a long tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossoms, and a diamond and amethyst pendant.

The presents were numerous and handsome; a lot however have not arrived from home.

AMONG THE GUESTS PRESENT WERE:—

Mrs and Miss Bayley, Miss Burnaby, Miss Egerton, General and Mrs Hamilton, General Francis, Major and Mrs Haig, Captian Montresor, Captain Stopford, Captain Wynne, Captain Ashburner, Captain Guigou, Captain Frederick, Captain Lough, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Davie, Mr. Milford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hughe, Captain and Mrs. Tudor, Mrs. Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Renton, Mrs Boyce, Major Sillery, Mr. Macnabb, Mr. Burn, Reverend and Mrs Giles, Miss Condur, Mrs Mathewes, Mrs Taylor, Miss Bevill, Mrs Peddes, Mr and Mrs Eve, Miss Eve, Mr. Newton, Mr. Jeddere Fisher, Major Maxwell, Mrs Vye, Miss Notting, Captain Hodgkinson, Major Hendley, Colonel and Mrs Vizard, Miss Perram, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Mr, and Mrs. Duxbury, Mr. Sanderson, Madamoselle. Ohman, Mrs. Lane, Captain Eddowes, Captain Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Dr, and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hosken, Mr. Gay, Reverend Atkins, Reverend and Mrs. Boyle, Miss Pendlebury, Miss Forbes, Mr. Stocker, Major Ievers, Mr. Jervis, Captain Huxmoore, Captain and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, Captain and Mrs. Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Payne, Mrs Wace, Miss Reid, Mr. Laing, Miss Rooke, Mr Raikes, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bone, Mr. Reynie, Major Smith, Mr. Raikes, Mr, Heneage, Mr. Ritch, Captain and Mrs Clinch, Mrs. Little, Mrs George, Mrs. Rampini, Mr. Ruddle, Mr. Taylbur, Mr. Brooking. Mrs Davidson, the Native Officers of the 76th Punjabishand others.

"THE Great Court Scandal" is the title of a new novel by Mr, William Le Queux, which is being added to Unwin's Colonial Library. The Court in question is the Austrian, but many of the scenes of the book are laid in Paris and London. Every story, which Mr. Le Queux writes, is full of exciting and daring interest, and this one is no exception to the rule.

THE Burma Directory and Diary for 1907, published by the *Rangoon Gazette* Press, is quite up to its usual high standard. The Directory of Burma is very full, and there is a plan of the town and suburbs of Rangoon. The publication also contains a sheet calendar in English, Burmese, Chinese, and several Indian Vernaculars, besides a fund of useful information. The printing and general arrangement reflect credit on the printers and publishers.

THE hardened journalist in this country is accustomed to the vagaries of the Indian compositor, says the *Statesman*, but it was a little startling to be given a proof of a telegram announcing the arrival in Madras of the "Sherwood *Forrahors*." This is almost as good as the announcement which appeared in a Calcutta contemporary some years ago that a well-known singer had given a charming rendering of "Alas! those *Chinese*."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Divorce in Melbourne.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 28.

On Wednesday, December 12, the electors of Australia will be called upon to elect the third Australian Parliament—75 members of the House of Representatives and 18 members of the Senate, the other half of the States' House having been elected in 1903 for a term that ends with 1909, or on June 30, 1901, if the proposed alteration of the Constitution is approved. South Australia has to elect three members to the House of Representatives and three members to the Senate, four of the members of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Kingston, Batchelor, Hutchison, and Poynton having been returned unopposed. There will be voting throughout the State therefore for the seven candidates for the three Senate seats, and in the districts of Angas, Barker, and Wakefield for the seats in the House of Representatives. Every facility is given to the Commonwealth elector to vote, and the different methods of voting are set out in an official circular as follows:—"On polling-day an elector may vote for the Senate election, for the general election for the House of Representatives, and for the referendum at (a) the polling-place for which he is enrolled, (b) any other polling-place for the same division, if he makes and signs before the presiding officer a declaration in the form Q in the schedule to the Commonwealth Electoral Acts, (c) pursuant to regulations at a polling-place in the State (other than a polling-place for the division for which he is enrolled), which is presided over by a divisional returning officer or an assistant returning officer." The chief difference between Commonwealth voting and State voting is that under the Federal system there can be no plumping. For the House of Representatives electors can of course only vote for one candidate, but for the Senate they must vote for three. Another difference is that the square in which the cross must be placed is in front of the candidate's name on the Federal voting paper and at the end of it on the State voting paper.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

There is urgent necessity to give greater attention to the electoral rolls in South Australia. At present those for the Legislative Council and for the House of Assembly are manifestly inaccurate. Many names which should be registered are not there, while it is more than likely that an even greater number of names are mere duplications, or are those of people who have either died or departed since the record was compiled. Several organisations are interested in the business of getting eligible persons enrolled. Nobody seems to have any desire to strike off names which should not appear. It is to be feared that those persons who apply for transfers from one constituency to another are not always careful to see that their names are removed from one roll when they are entered on the other. They are only concerned about securing the vote in the place in which they reside, and the reflection that perhaps there is a duplication in their case does not trouble them. The department of the State Returning-officer is not sufficiently well-manned to enable him carefully to supervise all the rolls, and anomalies and mistakes will continue to exist until the Government are able to give some more effective consideration to the matter than is the case at present. It is most important, of course, that everybody who is entitled to a vote should have his or her name registered. It is almost equally important that there should be no padding of the rolls with mere names which do not represent individuals. The apparently low percentage of votes cast at Parliamentary elections in this State is due to a great extent to the fact that the roll strength of the electorates and the actual number of live voters do not agree. Of course there are many apathetic people who do not consider it worth their while to vote. This lack of patriotism is inexcusable, but it does not entirely account for the difference between the number of people who vote and the number of those who have their names on the rolls.

The Marriage Act Admendment Bill was read a third time in the Legislative Assembly, and after some amendments, were passed. Its object is to make a decree nisi in divorce absolute without request from the petitioner, as is necessary under the present law. It has occurred sometimes that the wife or husband, as the case may be, marries again under the impression that the divorce has been completed, whereas through the neglect of the petitioner the marital bond is still intact. The second marriage consequently becomes a case of bigamy, and unscrupulous lawyers have been known to become the agents of the blackmailer in such cases: The bill puts a stop to this practice by making the decree nisi become automatically absolute. Mr. MacKinnon obtained the addition of a new clause making marriage with a deceased wife's neice not voidable, and Mr. Boyd had an omission in the Sheils Act for legalising marriage with a decease wife's sister remedied by the addition of a new clause legalising marriage with a deceased husband's brother.

TREMENDOUS BUSH FIRES.

It is reported from Mildura that the fire raging on the Darling runs the full width of the Albomarle boundary, and that it will extend to adjoining runs. A strong west wind has been blowing, which has caused the fire to travel many miles a day, and it has a 70 mile's face. All the cattle, horses, and sheep are safe on Moorara and adjoining runs, held by Mr. Benjamin Chaffey. It is said that only a thunderstorm can stop the fire. There was a thunderstorm at Mildura to-day, but it is not known whether it extended to the Darling country. Yesterday Tolarno run was burnt, and on the previous day Terrwinnia, Mount Monaro, and other runs were swept. The extent of damage done cannot be ascertained for a few days. It is not known to what extent the homesteads on the runs have been affected. The runs principally affected were only just recovering from the effects of a long drought. Mr. Chaffey's country—Moorara, Grasgan, and other stations—were only recently acqu

with the main body close behind. The hippopotamus and the crocodile are the only creatures that [illegible] that only by daring. As for [illegible] elephant, rhinoceros, buffaloes antelopes and other denizens of the wilds. They don't stop to examine the air army in detail. So soon as the leading columns appear the lion himself, full of nigger and anger, turns out, has a roar or two just to keep up appearances, then drops his tail and makes a masterly retreat, snarling all the time. And this is the sort of insect some of our wiseacres would have introduced to Australia but that the true character of the African product was discovered and exposed in time.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Following the announcement of the Minister of Lands, that he intended to make the land in the disputed territory between Victoria and South Australia available for agriculture instead of merely for grazing, came a protest from South Australia to an alteration in the tenure of this land pending the determination of its ownership. The protest was considered at a meeting of the State Cabinet the other day. It was decided to explain that no alteration in the tenure was proposed, and that the land would still be leased for seven year periods as heretofore, terminable on six months' notice, so that if it should at any time be adjudged the property of South Australia it could within six months be handed over unencumbered by any title. The only change to be made is that the lessees are to have the right to clear and cultivate the land, and it is considered that this will in no way injure South Australia, as the only effect would be that in the event of the claim of that State being successful the land would be handed over in an improved condition. Definite steps were resolved on by the Cabinet the other day in regard to the development of Gippsland by the construction of a railway from Dalmsdale to the border. A resolution is to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for referring the suggested line to the Railways Standing Committee, and the Minister of lands is to have plans prepared showing the character and location of 3,000,000 acres of land that would be available by such a railway.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

The most important event at the Church Congress the other day was the enunciation by Bishop Armstrong of Wangaratta, of a scheme for the creation of a great Australian church should embrace the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches and practically the whole of the non-Roman world. The bishop proposed that the Lambeth basis of reunion should be accepted, and that the essentials of membership of the church should be the acceptance of the Scriptures, the Apostles' and Nicence creeds, the two sacraments (the Eucharist and baptism) and the historic episcopate. His dream pictured a day when the free church would accept the episcopate as a working fact, and he suggested as a means of accomplishing it the acceptance of the "orders" of the present ministers of the Methodist and Presbyterian church. The audience at the Town Hall followed Dr. Armstrong's paper with keen interest, and if the volume of applause indicated assent, then the bishop carried the overwhelming majority of his hearers with him. The draft constitution drawn up by a committee for the formation of a board whose functions will be to institute and conduct examinations for degrees in divinity was generally approved of by the Council of Churches yesterday. The constitution will be forwarded to the churches represented on the council for consideration.

THE NEW ZEALAND LAND QUESTIN.

The Minister of Lands, in a speech delivered at a gathering of farmers yesterday said he could not go to any part of the colony without being deluged with requests to terminate the existence of the largest freeholders, and to turn their estates into perpetual leaseholds. If it were possible for Parliament to satisfy all the demands of the country there would be in two or three years time no free hold left. There were already so many applications to purchase estates that to buy owners out of freeholds would require an amount of money that would simply stagger the country. He was not one who believed in the nationalisation of the land, but he warned the people that unless the present policy was changed that was what it was going to end in. Unless targe land owners joined with the Government in catering for wants of the day the people would step in and nationalise large areas He did not think this would be a wise thing to do. It might ultimately end in financial ruin. What the State was asked was that where settlement was pressing upon large buildings the owners should come upon the market, and supply under the freehold system, those who wanted that system. It was absolutely necessary that large land owners should join with the Government in endeavouring to meet the difficulty. The alternative was nationalisation, or, if not, then a system of graduated taxation which, starting at a low figure, would increase until it terminated at a sum which would render it impossible for the land to be held at all, and once they started a policy like that they would find tendency would be to increase the top limits.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" December 15.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, CIE, DL, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr G R Bidie, a Supt in the Legislative Dept, is appointed Personal Asst to the Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, sub pro tem, with effect from the 10th Dec and until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W J E Lepton, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr J Hooper, CSI, is permitted to resign with effect from the 7th Dec.

Major B G Seton, IMS (Bengal), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director Genl, Indian Medical Service.

Mr P F Wickham, Exec Eng, 3rd grade, Burma, is appointed to be Exc Eng in charge of the Public Works Dept, Port Blair, with effect from the 2nd Nov.

Mr P F Wickham, Exec Eng, in charge of the Public Works Dept, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assit Supt in the Settlement, so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

Mr G E Wood, Engr RIM, is appointed to officiate as Engr and Harbour Master, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of his duties.

Mr. G E Wood, Engr, RIM, Offig Engr and Harbour Master, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement, so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

Dr Sten Konow, who has been appointed to the Archæological Survey Dept, arrived in India on the 18th Nov and assumed charge of his appointment of Govt Epigraphist for India on the 24th Nov.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following Probationary Asst Supts, 2nd grade, Survey of India, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—Lieutenant F F Hunter, I A 17th Aug Lieutenant L G Crostlwait, I A, 18th Oct, Lieutenant V B Cotter, I A, 30th Oct.

The Hon Mr H W W Reynolds, ICS, Comr of the Agra Division and an additional member of the Council of H E the Govr Genl, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian people's Famine Trust, vice Mr L A S Porter, CSI, resigned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Alder, ICS, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List of the Finance Dept and is posted as Asst Accout Genl, Bombay, with effect from the 5th of Dec.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Lieut E W Huddleston, RIM (md) has been granted an extension of leave for three months. The Secy of State for India:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Asst Engineers, 3rd grade, and are posted of follows:—

Madras—Mr Michael O'Brien.

Bombay—Mr Claude Cavendish Inglis Mr Thomas Sylvanus Pipe and Mr Henry Bedford Evington.

Bengal—Mr Robert John Angus.

United Provinces.—Buildings and Roads Branch.—Mr Henry Vere Shirley Dillon.

Punjab—Irrigation Branch, Mr Edwin Samuel Cramp, Mr William Barnett Harvey and Mr William George Yeaman.

Burma—Mr Henry Wray Sandes Smith.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Mr Arnold Frean Harrison, Mr Albert Francis Louis Helfrich Harrison and Mr Alexander Brebner.

TOLLY GUNGE HORSE SHOW.

Entries Number Four-Hundred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

About 400 entries have been received for the Tolly Gunge Horse Show. The Viceroy has nominated fifteen horses.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI IN BOMBAY.

Encouragement to "Swadeshism."

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who is at present the talk of the town, came to Bombay yesterday from Versova and opened the new shop of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ld., in the Times Buildings, Fort. The Council Road, between the Municipal and the Times Buildings, was the scene of an enthusiastic meeting, where hundreds of the natives, the Hindus being the most prominent, gathered together to have a full glimpse of the distinguished first citizen of all India. On the Council Road, a dais was specially erected, facing the Stores, well-carpeted, and having a white canopy trimmed with borders of the pink and red cloths. The dais was decorated with flowers and the ever-green, and sofas were arranged to accommodate the well-kuown citizens present. A red cloth was laid from the entrance of the Road to the dais, and chairs were provided on the Road on both the sides and the front of the dais for the gentry, which included a few Parsee and Hindu ladies.

The entrance to the Council Road, bore a bust portrait of Mr. Naoroji, which was made to represent the rising sun at the distant horizon of the Indian Ocean. A Hindu "devi" (goddess) was shown offering floral tributes to the sun. On both the sides of the picture were painted, though somewhat crudely, figures of the Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Parsees ready, with their floral offerings, to pay their respects to the rising sun. Over this picture were painted the words, "God Bless the Grand Old Man of India."

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji drove in a motor-car to the scene of the meeting. He was accompanied by his daughter, Dr. Heerabai, and a grand-daughter and also by Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. R. D. Tata. A sudden loud cheering from the multitude, shortly after 3-15 p. m., announced to the assembly, that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was then due. Several gentlemen hastened to his car as it haulted, to receive him. The enthusiasm of the gathering went beyond all bounds, and all those present were instantaneously on foot as mark of homage to the distinguished visitor. Though a special passage was provided for him, the enthusiasm was so great that police had to make way for Mr. Naoroji, who as he passed by, was almost worshipped by those present.

But the arrangements proved a little defective Just as Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and party were accomodated on the dais, people collected near it, tried to rush in and this created a sort of confusion. Now-and-again a few of the roudy Hindus, raised the cry of "Bande mataram," at which, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji seemed distinctly unpleased.

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Limited, have opened the stores to sell, both wholesale and retail, cotton woollen and silk piece goods, jewellery, leather goods, metal ware, glass ware, mica ware, stone ware, etc., all made in India, and India alone. Mr. Gordhandas Khattau Makanji, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, in a few preliminary remarks stated that at the Stores would be sold articles that were manufactured in this country. He said it was for the public to see whether the Company was able to produce as good an article as a foreign one and whether at a price that would be found suitable to them. It was hoped that the Compsny's business would be so very well developed, that not only the "Swadeshi" gentlemen, but even the Europeans would make it a point to visit the Stores for the purpose of seeing and admiring the Indian produce in several lines. (Hear, Hear). He was sure, that such an object as "Swadeshism" would ultimately have the success that was due to it, (Hear, Hear and cheers,) As much had been said and spoken about "Swadeshism," he did not wish to say anything more about it then. But he might say, that every nation in the world had its own "swadeshism," (Hear, Hear). Even the Europeans were "swadeshi" in their own country. Mother-tongue and swadeshism were just the same. With those few remarks, the speaker asked the "worthiest son of India, to whom every body loved and respected so much, to come and declare the Store open" (Applause).

MR. NAOROJI'S REMARKS.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji then rose to speak. The desire to hear him, grew so intense, that there was a heavy rush at the dais. Most of those present got up on their chairs and the reporters, though standing on the table they were to write upon, had to lean forward to catch the words of the Ex. M. P. The speaker's delivery was of a moderate speed and was one serene flow of ideas that passed through his head then. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who was received with great warmth when he rose to speak, said that he had been asked to declare the Stores open and had come there to show his sympathy towards the movement. That was not the occasion for him to speak on swadeshism and on its advantage, but there were one or two points for grave consideration which had specially attracted his attention then. It was his opinion, which he always maintained, that in an enterprise of the kind, be it small or great, one thing that was absolutely necessary was, that it should be undertaken by men, who were competent to do justice to it. (Hear, Hear.) It was not only that they should know the principle and the policy of a matter but they should know thoroughly all its details, which was a far more important thing to do. As they all knew, the ultimate success depended upon the way those details were carried out, (Hear, Hear and applause). There were on the Board of the Directors of the Company men, who were practically well-acquainted with the details of the enterprise they had launched into existence and that was a fact that made him sure of the success of their Stores. (Cheers). The object of an enterprise of the kind should not only be patriotism but a firm determination to develop the business, by manufacturing the articles in a way that could be remunerative both to the producer and the consumers. (Cheers). In concluding his remarks, the distinguished speaker hoped that the enterprise would be a very successful one and would serve as an example to be followed in every part of the country. (Loud Applause). He then declared the Stores open.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and party were then garlanded, Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji then opened the Stores, when people called out "Dadabhoy Nowroji ki Jai."

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Christmas Treat and Sports.

The Christmas Treat and annual sports in connection with the Indo-British Institution was held last evening at the Institution building which was decorated with banners, flags and bunting for the occasion. This annual function to which the children generally look forward with considerable eagerness, was a complete success. The sports commenced at 4 o'clock and the boys and girls competed for prizes in various events with great amount of enthusiasm, Mr. McLeod gave away the prizes to the successful boys and girls, which were really very useful presents. The children were then taken to the girls school building for tea and the friends and guests who were invited to be present at the entertainment adjourned to a corner of the grounds where refreshments supplied by Mongini Brothers, were provided for them. A string band attended and played a selection of music which made the function more enjoyable.

The next thing of joy for the children was the arrival of the "good ship Prince Arthur" which conveyed Father Christmas (Mr. C, Gawthorne). The children were taken to the Boys' School building where Father Christmas presented the children with dainty things from out of the Good Ship. It was a nicely made vessel decorated with Chinese toys and bunting and laden with tiny things as would please the little ones. Towards evening, the decorations, looked to greater advantage, and the guests were entertained to "Beauty and the Beast," produced by the children on a temporary stage erected for the occasion. The costumes for which the girls alone were responsible were as pretty in appearance as they were for the originality of ideas. Mr. Ernest E. Carter, who was responsible for successfully carrying out the treat and the entertainment, was warmly congratulated by the friends of the Institution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

CALCUTTA OPINIONS.

The feature of the Viceroy's Cup market this week, says *The Asian*, has been the steady support which has been accorded to Fitzgrafton, and the horse has been backed down to a short price, considering how open the issue in this year. His price has wavered between 5 to 2 and 2 to 1, the latter being all that any fielder will lay to anything like big money. Several fairly heavy wagers at these prices have been registered to his name in various quarters, and on a rough computation we suppose between Rs, 5,000 and Rs 6,000 have gone on him since Tuesday last when he put up a fairly nice gallop over a mile with Mallard. It was clocked as 1 min 41 sec., but it must be borne in mind that this was from a flying start and that "out of the gate," the time would probably be at the very least three or four seconds slower. All that we know about this horse is at present hearsay, but one who has seen him perform a good deal in Australia says that if Fitzgrafton is out by himself all the way, if he is leading as the field comes into the straight, nothing will ever catch him. If, on the other hand, the horse is collared and has to race for it at any part of the journey, he will turn it up for a certainty and decline the battle. There are too many uncomfortable possibilities about this. It is morally certain that Fitzgrafton will not be allowed to get out by himself in this Cup as there are certainly three horses—Saloon, Amplify and The Master—if not more, who will not allow him to slip them, and if he attempts chasing a staunch one like Saloon, the latter is very apt to break him up and send what little courage the favourite possesses leaking out through his heels! So that if that is the only race that will suit him—one that he can have in his own time—his supporters can have no certainty in him. Of the pair in Mr. Apcar's stable, we personally prefer Mallard and shall expect to see him either 1, 2, or 3. He is very well, and provided he does not go stale in the next ten days will come to the post in as hard condition as it is possible to have them. Of his courage there is no question, and when Great Scot won the Cup two seasons ago, Mallard, it must not be forgotten, was going almost as well as his stable companion at the finish. Last season he never was right and even when he ran last good second to Dalkeith in the Merchants' Plate, he was only a quarter fit. We certainly prefer this horse, as we have all along done, to his stable companion for the Cup. Next as to Long Tom. The horse has been an absentee since Thursday. On Tuesday he did a working gallop: all the rest of the time he has done no more than easy long work. He has not had one really good go since his arrival, and we think he carries a lot too much top-hamper. Fergusson is a smart man and may be able to do all that is wanted by giving the horse one or two final bursts, but we are now getting very close on to the day, and the fact remains that Long Tom is doing the lightest of work. It looks very much as though his trainer were sorely afraid of him and also of the hard course, for there is no denying the fact that the going is dangerous this season. After these two horses we have Saloon, Chersen, The Master and Sacristan II to think of. As regards the first-named, we regard him as the most dangerous member of the opposition, and we should not be the least surprised to see him make the Cup of 1906—a *swadeshi* victory! He is as hard as nails, and we know that he can both gallop and stay. He also gets 31lbs, from each of the favourites and 30lbs. from Mallard and Cherson. We shall expect to see him go very close.

Cherson is another distinctly "dark" one for the reason that his soundness is always a doubtful matter, whilst his class and capacity are undeniable. He is in the hands of a very clever trainer who is capable of working miracles with him. The horse continues to keep going and to keep sound. He was away on Tuesday and they say was given a gallop "in the country." This can only mean on the 6 furlongs flat at the Tollygunge Steeplechase course. We have never seen Cherson look better than he is doing at the moment. Sacristan II was none too gay after the severe rattle he had on the hard last Saturday, and reports even went so far as to make him out dead-lame on the Sunday. This however, was not so, as he was out working sound enough on Monday and on Tursday. He has been given an easy during the week and will not be any the worse of it as the race he ran against Saloon was enough to break the soundest of them down. The Master continues to do a good preparation, doing nothing very brilliant and showing no great dash of pace; but he is well and he is honest and not far behind Fitzgrafton on public form. He ran nowhere last Saturday, but a mile is not his proper scope and he will run a different horse over a distance of ground. As to Steinhager and Rosanule, we fear that they cannot possibly be ready this meeting, though "Mr Charles," we hope, will have some luck with them at the Second Meeting. Rosannie performed in no sort of form in the mile race and he did not look well in the paddock and yet he is the more forward of the pair. The three we like so far are—

Mallard
Saloon
Long Tom

trusting to the last-named's class to pull him through on the day. As to the Trials, we think that the race is a very open one indeed. On a figure reckoning Sacristan II ought to beat Saloon. Last Saturday Sacristan was conceding 2st 12lb; next Saturday he will only have to give away 2st. 5lbs. and is thus meeting Saloon on 7lbs better terms. The victory which the countrybred scored was a very narrow one, and we are all a bit apt to be influenced by the glamour which surrounds a winner. Saloon will run a great race we have no doubt whatever but we think on this occasion the order will be:—

Sacristan II,
Saloon.
Cherson,

and Mr. Galstaun's selected an alternative, Prince Lyon is Mr Galstaun's best, and although the horse has not been attracting much attention to himself of late there is no doubt about his being well.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The following is the latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup.

9 to 4 Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Long tom.
9 to 2 Mallard.
7 to 1 Saloon.
12 to 1 Sacristan II.
20 to 1 Lamrock II., Amplify Clear Artist, Cherson, Footprint, Steinhager and the Master.
50 to 1 Contest, Munderah and Paddy's Darling.
100 to 1 Spero.

The following is the latest betting on the Trials.

5 to 1 Sacristan II.
3 to 1 Fizgrafton and Saloon.
9 to 1 Contest.
12 to 1 Mallard and Annamulloch.
15 to 1 Amplify, Prince Lyon, Paddy's Darling, The Master, Blitxen, Cherson, Footprint and Steinhager
40 to 1 the others.

A POINT IN BOXING LAW.

A correspondent writes:—The following cutting from a sporting paper, will interest those of your readers who remember the fight when Sam Newman knocked out a sailor, but was several times during the fight called upon by a spectator to keep his gloves closed:—

Some of the leads and counters of the Coldstream and the Horseguardsman bordered on the ludicrous, and Sharpe *was continually called upon to close his gloves*, but the courage of both men was unquestionable and the amount of punishment each took was remarkable. They were both pretty well fought out—the winner more so than the loser—when Cooke brought his man down so heavily that the referee stopped the contest.

THE CONNELL CUP WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 16.

The Counll Cup week was brought to a close with a very successful Gymkhana meeting on Saturday afternoon. There were large entries for each event and the racing excited much interest among a large number of spectators.

Pole Scurrey for Arabs and country-breds was won by Mr. Edward's Corunna; the Horse Jumping by Mrs. Jackson's Tara; Pony Jumping by Mr. Harenc's Assurance; the Ganges Cup for charges and pigstickers went to Mr. Coldwell's Infant. The Ballengunge Cup for Arab ponies was won by Mr. Coldwell's Ali Baba and the Polo Scurry for English and Colonial ponies went to Mr. Farran's Sun Beam.

MR. ABRAHAM WHITE, chairman of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, says the New York correspondent of the *Tribune* has announced that the Marconi and De Forest Corporation will be amalgamated under the name of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and states that the articles of incorporation have been filed in the State of Maine, the capitalisation being placed at £4,000,000.

OUR SHORT STORY.

(CONTINUED.)

Before that awful day was over we knew much; much we could only guess.

We knew that while Herr Gluckstern and I had waited there in the twilight the lady in black had passed out from that inner room into oblivion. Whether or not she had loved the child whose little dead shoulder she had patted so mechanically as she talked to us, we could only guess. We knew, when Herr Walder came, that we had stood face to face with one of the most daring jewel-thieves of the century. Whether her calmness meant callousness, or whether beneath that placidity she had hidden maternal agony that afternoon, we could only guess. I knew now that she had known the child beneath the shawl to be dead. I guessed that she was facing her peril when she heard the name of Herr Walder, when she took her last look at the little pinched face and left it for ever. Put the woman herself—at the end, as at the beginning, she was and has remained inscrutable.

The child, of her little life, of her death, what could we know?

She was buried in the English Cemetery. Diana and I wished it, we arranged it, we followed her there, and there left her.

In the pocket of her little woollen frock was found a diamond earring, caught in the stitching. That was the only item Mrs. Terence never recovered of her priceless collection.

Was the child at the Hotel Nare dumb? Was she guilty? Was she tortured? Of what use are guesses? To this day I shudder when I think of the final agony of fear, the mad child despair which may, in mercy, have brought the final rest; but I only know that she went out into the unknown with horror in her eyes.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The Berar Manufacturing Company.

REMOVAL OF THE AGENTS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered office, Dalal Street, for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions, which a large number of shareholders had requisitioned the board of directors to get passed at an extraordinary meeting, Mr Sarabjee Muncherjee Nicholson was called to the chair.

Mr. Ratanshah E. Kohiyar proposed, and Mr. Sakarlal Dalpatram seconded the following special resolutions:—

1. That Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusji and Company who have sent in their resignation of the Office and appointment of Agents of this Company be not allowed to withdraw their resignation and that such resignation be and is hereby accepted as from the date of the passing of this resolution.

2. That the firm of Messrs. Kasturchand Daga and Sons of whatever members such firm may from time to time be composed he and they are hereby appointed Agents of this Company for the remainder of the period of 25 years commencing from the 28th day of May 1885 and for a further period of 25 years, commencing from the expiration of the remainder of the period of 25 years of which the said firm of Jehangheer Hormusji and company were appointed Agents at the same remuneration as was paid to the said Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusji and Co. and on the same term and conditions.

3. That the Special Resolution passed on the 4th day of September, 1899, and confirmed on the 4th day of October, 1899, whereby it was resolved that the firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusji and company should continue to be the Agents of this Company and which resolution was to be inserted as article III of the Articles of Association of this Company be and it is hereby revoked and cancelled.

4. That article III of the Articles of Association of this company be altered by substituting, the name of Messrs Kasturchand Daga and sons, for the name of Messrs Jehaugheer Hormusji and company, Bombay Parsi inhabitants wherever the latter name occurs in the said Article.

Mr. Rahim Vallee Mahomed, a shareholder, asked: Do all shareholders, know that Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee and Co. have resigned the office of agents of the company? Do they also know whether they are to be allowed to resign?

The chairman: This meeting has been called by the shareholders, and they have a right to pass the resolutions, of which due notice has been given in the newspapers for over a month.

Mr. Rahim Vallee Mahomed: If the resignation is accepted, then we ought to consider the question, on what term most favourable to the shareholders we should appoint new agents.

Mr, Nanalal Purbhuram. Is the agents' resignation before the meeting? I learn that the resignation was tendered, then withdrawn, and what I want to know is, is their resignation before the meeting? The agents might say "we have not resigned, our resignation has been withdrawn." They might sue the company, and who, I ask, will answer for the consequences? If there is a resignation before the meeting it might appoint other agents; but if there be none, we don't want to undertake the consequences of a law suit; for the resolution of the meeting will be illegal in the absence of a resignation by the agents. The notice says Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee and Co. have sent in their resignation, and it also says it has been withdrawn. The question is, has it been withdrawn?

Mr. Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, said he was a director of the company, and the chairman was also a director, and the director passed a resolution to submit the matter to the shareholders. Shareholders holding 1,300 shares out of 2,750 had requisitioned the directors to hold the meeting and it was competent to it to take any action in the matter. If they are dissatisfied with the agents, it is competent to them to take steps to protect their own interests by appointing new agents, Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, the chief agent, was not present at the meeting; he seemed to offer no objection; and therefore the shareholders were at liberty to pass the resolutions.

The chairman: Mr. Pestonji does not want to oppose the resolutions.

Mr Manackjee Byramjee said Mr Pestonjee was present at a meeting of the directors held on the 26th November last, and he said he wanted to resign, but in order to escape the consequences of a sudden resignation, he had to withdraw if formally under legal advice; and he had therefore done so. He stated before the directors that he did not want to sue the company for damages. The shareholders might rest assured that he would not sue for damages.

Mr Nanalal said this was an important explanation, but another question arose, what commission should be allowed to the new agents.

Mr Rahim Vullee Mahomed handed in an amendment, but the chairman ruled it out of order,

The original propositions were put to the meeting and declared carried with one dissentient.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. AND W. COMPANY LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at 3-30 p. m. at the registered office of the Company Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Eknath. K. Khote presiding.

"Your directors beg to submit to you their report and the audited accounts of the company for its past official year ending the 30th June 1906. Your directors have the pleasure to state the working of your Mill for the past year has resulted in a profit of Rupees 2,53,705-3-9, which your directors trust will be considered satisfactory, Deducting therefrom the sum of Rupees 25,370-8-4 being the amount of commission due to the Agents, there remains the sum of Rupees 2,28,334-11-5 which added to the sum of Rupees 1,534-13-6 being the balance of profit of the last year, makes a total of profit of Rupees 2,29,869-8-11. Deducting from the above, the sum of Rs. 40,000-0-0 being the amount of interim dividend paid for the first half year ended the 31st December 1905; there remains the sum of Rupees 1,89,869-8-11 available for disposal. Your directors recommend that the above amount should be appropriated in the following manner:—To payment of dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half year ended the 30th June, 8906, Rs. 40,000; to Machinery Depreciation Account Rs. 60,000; to Reserve Fund Account, Rs. 25,000: to Equalization of Dividend Fund account, Rs. 25,000; to writing off a portion of Debenture Loan charges, Rs. 3,000; to part payment to agents to account their given up commission as agreed, Rs. 30,000; to payment of Bonus to Company's Employes, Rs, 5,000; Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 1,869-8-11 Your directors beg to inform you that they have renewed this year the Insurance with Lloyds' Underwriters in England, of the profits and fixed charges of your company for a period of one year against stoppage owing to fire from 28th of September 1906. The Mill buildings, Machinery and Stock of Cotton Yarn &c. of your Company are insured for Rupees 25,65,500."

The Director's report and Audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1906 was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs. Naranji, Dwarkadas and Dwarkadas Dharamsey were re-elected directors and Messrs. Manekial Amrutlal Dave and Premjee Goculdas were also appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

A TRIP THRO' THE GULLIES.

One fine cool morning in the early month of May, my daughter and I made up that thing we call our minds! and decided to go for a riding trip through some of the gullies of the Himalayas. Starting from Murree where we had spent a very happy few weeks, we mounted our ponies and, unattended except by a single syce (who we mounted on a bazaar tat) we made a move at 5 o'clock the next day, our cavalcade consisting of two pack mules safely tied upon which was a bundle of bedding, a hand valise, and a tiffin basket, besides a certain amount of food for the horses. We rode our own Arab ponies and were accompanied by a faithful *Bhistie* who tacked himself on to us. Our first march took us through fairly pretty scenery along an up-hill road to Chunigha, where we passed the night in a traveller's bungalow ten thousand feet above the level of the plains. Here there are a few red tiled huts about, the temporary homes of those officers who were up to pass the School of Musktery which is held in this lovely spot. The view is very fine, looking down an almost sheer drop of several hundred feet. It had rained a little during the night and in the morning time thick clouds rolled along the valleys below us, obscuring from view the panorama of beauty which lay at our feet. Here there are the ruins of an old Residency, the walls of which are about all that now remains to mark the former home of the Lieutenant-General, who se present summer abode is built for convenience sake in Murree. This ruin really constitutes the only walk out of the beaten track. The air is fine and bracing and the place boasts a small hotel of sorts and a tiny bazaar consisting of about a dozen shops. Next morning we started at 8 o'clock and rode on to a picturesque place called Doonga Gally where many people spend the hot months, away from Rawalpindi and Lahore. There is a good Dak bungalow here and quite a nice hotel, in the ground of which a pretty church is built where service is held alost every Sunday. The ferns along the banks on the wayside are beautiful in the extreme and the trees afford a plentiful supply of shade, so one can be out all day long although May is supposed to the hottest month in the year. It is very difficult to find accomodation during the summer months either in the Hotel or in the Bungalow, and so many people get permission to pitch tents if they can find a level bit, which is not easy—but it is rather too cold during the night to be pleasant. There are several mountain climbs about, the principal being Manchpuri which is 400 feet higher than Dhonga, which place, however, does not stand so high as Chungla, this being the highest liveable gully about. Many artists wander this way and no prettier scenery can be found out of Kashmir. A tumble-down looking Post office and a few huts for shops do their best to mar the beauty of nature but they are the necessary evils of every-day life. Cavalcades of mules bring food in from Murree for the troops who are scattered about the gullies on different spurs to escape the excessive heat of Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The next gully, and lying only a few miles beyond, we come to Nuthia where there is a Residency generally occupied by the Peshawar Commissioner during the summer months The road from gully to gully is well laid though very narrow in parts and is quite unprotected from the drop on the khud side. We found no difficulty in getting coolies to help with our kit from time to time and we soon learnt the art of doing for ourselves though we found the hillmen always quite amiable and obliging. They are strong, short, and sturdy, and seem able to walk over any amount of ground. We stayed in this delightful spot for about three days before we began to descend to the last gully before reaching the plains. This was perhaps the most trying march of all because it was perpetually down—down—down—and the going was over loose stones and pieces of broken rock; then as we got nearer to Bagnota it began to warm up considerably and we reached the bungalow, hot, tired and dusty, at 12 o'clock in the day. Here we off-saddled our tired ponies under the shade of the trees while we proceeded to get into nothing and tub and rest. After an un-appetising meal of impossible beef steak, we again made a start at 4 o'clock for Abbottabad a distance of some 22 miles and we needed all our courage and all our strength to reach the bungalow before nightfall. As it was, and in spite of our efforts, the darkness set in and it was a darkness to be felt. There was no moon and we did not know the road; to make matters worse our only lantern went out! but nothing daunted we plodded on, two ladies alone, until at last we saw the glimpses of a light which we promptly made for and found it to be a small village hut the inmates of which had never heard of a Dak Bungalow! On we went—still on—until at last we came to a small *gaon* at the end of which we were told was the much longed for rest house. We eventually found it and arrived about midnight and took a very short time to see our ponies fed and to turn in ourselves to enjoy a much earned sleep. The gullies are quite snowed up during the winter months and impassible except for an adventurer on foot, who would have to take his food with him, as the few huts are deserted and the natives go down to the plains till the snows melt again. There are bear and a few chikor to be found among the hills, but we seldom heard the report of the sportsman's gun or saw the self-satisfied smile of a successful shikari.

TRAINED NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

POISONED AND ULCERATED LEG-RESTORED BY ZAM-BUK.

A hospital nurse, gifted and experienced, has recently met with remarkable proof of Zam-Buk's antiseptic, curative, and healing powers. Her case was a very serious one of poisoning and ulceration, and the success achieved by Zam-Buk enhances the splendid reputation of this pure skin cure.

Writing from her home, 33, Webb's Road, Benerely Road, Battersea Rise, London, S. W., Nurse H. says:—"Last May, in trying to save a child from falling, I grazed the front on my leg severely. It bled profusely, but my nursing duties prevented me getting to my room for about four hours. I had on a new embroidered stocking, and the result was that my leg got poisoned. As soon as possible I fomented the parts with antiseptics, and applied the usual ointments but my leg got rapidly worse. I then went to a doctor, but his treatment was very much the same as my own, with the addition of medicine, and, there was still no improvement. By this time my leg was badly ulcerated. It was quite green, and in one place I could see the bone. The wound extended from just below the knee to the ankle.

"One morning a friend gave me a small supply of Zam-Buk, and I applied it, with the result that I got the first good night's rest I had had for about three weeks. I got a proper supply of Zam-Buk, and persevered with the dressing for several weeks. The wound soon got healthy and Zam-Buk promoted the gradual growth of sound flesh and a health skin until the limb was perfectly healed."

Zam Buk's merit is openly recognised in official quarters. No home can afford to be without it.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, post paid and packed free on receipt of prices: Re. 1/2 and Re.1/8 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 18th Dec., 1906.

THE SECOND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The second Indian Industrial Conference will be held in the Congress Pavillion, Calcutta, on the 29th and 31st of December. The first day's sitting will commence at 2-30 p.m., when the proceedings will be opened by Mr. P. N. Bose, Chairman of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Conference which has organized the Sessions. After Mr. Bose's speech welcoming the delegates and distinguished visitors, His Highness the Maharajah Sir Sayaji Rao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, will deliver the Inaugural Address. A vote of thanks to His Highness and the formal election of the President elec. will follow, and then the Honourable Mr. Vitaldas Damodhar Thackersey will deliver his Presidential Address, Dr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., President of the previous Conference, will next present the annual Report, which includes a record of general industrial activity in the country during the year. The adoption of the report will then be moved, and after the motion is seconded and supported, the Conference will be adjourned.

The Conference will resume its sittings on Monday, the 31st December, at 11 or 11-30 A. M. The papers specially prepared for the Conference will then be laid before it, the writers of these papers who are present, will be asked to explain the principal points of their papers with special reference to definite proposals for practical action contained therein. About 15 minutes will be given for each paper, and another 15 minutes for a brief discussion of the same, should any member desire to offer remarks thereon. Papers, the writers of which will not be present in person, will be taken as read. All papers received not later than 20th December will be printed and copies distributed at the Conference.

The summarising and discussion of papers over, the Conference will adjourn for half an hour for lunch. On re-assembling the draft resolutions will be considered and passed, and the customary votes of thanks and the President's concluding speech will bring the Second Indian Industrial Conference to a close.

The following are the papers promised. Some of these have already been received:—

1. Essential Oils: By Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.L.S., of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
2. Essential Oils: By Mr. J. N. Bannerjee, Calcutta.
3. Swadeshi Banking: By Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi, Satara.
4. Sericulture: By Mr. N. G. Mookerjee M. A, M. R. A. C, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
5. Indigenous and Foreign Capital: By the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B

BY THE WAY.

ON THE SWARD.

ENGLAND is not the only land in which relics of bygone discipline linger. Bismarck discovered a remarkable survival of the Russian past. While at St. Petersburg he saw a sentry on guard in an unfrequented part of the grounds of the royal palace. He was guarding a small plot of grass. It was not near any entrance to the royal abode; it led nowhere; it possessed no apparent importance. Yet there was the man on patrol. When the time came for the guard to be changed another took this man's place, and here day and night a man did sentry-go. None of the officers quite knew why the practice was followed, except that in their time if always had been customary to place a man there. Bismaack scenting a secret romance, did not rest until he had solved the mystery. He at last discovered that in the time of Catherine the Great a pretty flower had been discovered growing there, and the Empress, seeing it, desired that it should not be destroyed. A soldier was placed there to protect it. The flower died and was not succeeded by more, but from that time forward a man was deputed to guard the spot where the flower had been.

THE WATER WIZARD.

If a story which comes privately to hand should prove correct, the "water finders" of the Old Country will find a fromidable rival in South Africa. There a cousin of De Wet has been performing wonders in locating water. Acording to the friend of his from whom the story comes, the Boer had been steadily building up a small fortune as a water-finder before the war broke out, and at the outbreak of hostilities had on hand an order respecting ten farms in General Botha's district. He fought in the war, and was eventually taken prisoner and deported. During his term of captivity he earned £300 in finding water for the British Government. What exactly is the medium employed is his own secret. He first tried all sorts of twigs, but found none successful so he set to work and built himself a little contrivance of his own. It is with this, the information goes, that he infallibly locates a spring. The writer's informant was to have been permitted to see the scientist at work, but in the end the wizard feared for the safety of his secret, and went his way alone.

BURIED WEALTH.

The recent storm which unearthed the tusks of a mammoth at Herne Bay did a queer thing farther inland. It was the rain here, and not the wind, which was operative. In a great field whence Covent Garden gets some of the choicest of its strawberries a patch of ground suddenly gave way, and a deep well opened. The sides were as smooth and rounded as when the wall was in regular use. The core by which the opening had been filled had suddenly washed out, and left the pit open again to the daylight after generations of disuse. Heavy horses and carts, and ploughs and drills and all manner of cumbersome implements had worked over that well, of whose existence nobody knew. The curious part is that, owing to lack of water last summer, that well would have been worth a gold mine to the man in whose land it exists, had he but known of the supply beneath his feet.

THE HIDDEN PERIL.

Of course, the incident has created some little local excitement, and naturally something has been found to cap it. The prize event occurred in a cottage not far from the newly opened well. While a woman was frying breakfast in her home, she saw the mea suddenly disappear. Down went the frying-pan, down went the stove, down went the hearthstone and all which rested on it. The woman who a moment before had been preparing a promising meal now stood upon the brink of a gaping chasm. The side of her house had disappeared into the bowels of the earth. So deep was the pit into which the breakfast had descended that builders were able to let down into it a thirty-rung ladder. It seems that ages ago primitive contractors took out sand with which to build another house, and forgot to more than thinly crown the pit which they had dug. Tons upon tons of material have been shot in, but if any one desires to add his brick there is still space to fill.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Every man has his faults, but no man has as many as his wife thinks he has.—*British Australasian.*

Why do women of modest means wear feathers in winter time, when ribbon trimmings are so infinitely prettier?—"Lorna," in the *British Weekly.*

There is a certain type of mind which sees bacilli in stones, germs in the running brooks, and disease in everything. These are the people who tell you not to breath because the air is full of unwholesome thingammies.—*Globe.*

Mr. Bernard Shaw is interesting because he is original, that is to say, because he is a person to himself. He is amusing because he has an inexhaustible store of intellectual fun; he is annoying because on the whole he is unintelligible.—*Morning Post.*

Just as the men who pay their tailors' bills have to pay for the clothes of the men who do not, so the better sort of authors and the book-buying public have to make good to the publishers their losses on the trash which forms so large a portion of their wares.—*Outlook.*

Millionairism is not very popular in the world to-day, either in the old or in the new hemisphere. The truth seems to be percolating that a man, be he as high in his ideals as he well could be, cannot amass millions without in some way exploiting his fellows.—*Church Times.*

The normal healthy man, it would seem, must be an optimist, and pessimism has always something of the pathological in it. But . . . there is an optimism which is as irritating as the shallowest pessimism, the chirruping creed which is optimist only because it is also foolish.—*Spectator.*

The modern girl can talk of the weather with an expression of scorn and aloofness that would crush a thunderstorm. We can only hope that some artist will arise who will popularise the expressive female face, the merry smile, the winsome look, and so on. All the things, in fact, that the Gibson Girl has not.—*Globe.*

There is much good about every unreasonable lover of the past. He never harbours the worst sins. You will very seldom find him doing a mean or dirty trick. You may call him stupid if you will; he is very often proved to be not half so stupid as the world thought him. Anyway, he is a good fellow and to be humoured.—*Saturday Review.*

In human affairs there is a factor more potent than self-interest and more occult in its operations, a factor which no one willingly admits even to himself. That factor is vanity. You may filch a man's money while you tickle his vanity, flatter his prejudices, and foster his sense of self-importance. He will submit to, and even invite the operation, and will readily ascribe his impoverishment to anything except the action of the true friend who has given him so much pleasure. You may make money for a man while ruffling his vanity, proving the absurdity of his perjudices, and forcing him to admit in his heart that you are an abler man than himself. He will pocket the money, but he will bear you an undying grudge.—"Spectator," in the *Times.*

Such poetry as that of the Border Ballads may, indeed, fall under the temporary disfavour of an alienated or an unpoetic age, but its strength and beauty must remain indisputable and immortal; for they are firmly rooted in human nature itself. . . . Though its vocabulary may be limited, and its artistic expedients few, the romancero of passionate love and malign hate, intrigue, and misconception, of tragedy and triumph of the right—this is not poor, but rich indeed. And while the human heart remains what it is, so long must these things retain the power to charm it. That this beautiful and touching poetry should have sprung out of the harsh conditions of Border life in the sixteenth century, seems to give it further claim upon our sympathy and interest.—*Edinburg Review.*

THE BLUSH THAT FAILED.

[Have you observed how completely the latter-day heroine has given up blushing?—Mrs. Humphry Ward in "Truth."]

Fifty years ago it was
Quite impossible to speak
To a heroine, because
Blushes dyed her maiden cheek,
And she seemed inclined to shrick.

In those days of long ago
She was so absurdly shy
(And so quick to tell you so)
That if you but caught her eye
She discreetly murmured "Fie!"

But to-day we do not see
Beautiful self-conscious pinks
Advertising modesty.
Nowadays the little minx
Does not blush—she only winks.

In those bygone days when girls
Fainted at the name of sin;
When they wore—with cork-screw curls—
An enormous crinoline,
Were those blushes genuine?

Did they cunningly deceive
With a simulated shame?
For I more than half believe.
In a maiden's little game
Winks and blushes mean the same.

So, at present, I suspect
That the ever-ready red
Of the blush has no effect,
And the maid who means to wed
Tries the wicked wink instead.

L. W.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A SEASON OF STRIPES.

The Parisienies have this winter accepted stripes with open arms, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. In the early autumn the rage was for plaid materials, but now stripes—especially black-and-white striped taffetas—are in full favour. Striped materials are a delight to the big dressmakers: they rejoice in the knowledge that their cherished models cannot be adequately copied by the "little dressmaker round the corner." It is undoubtedly true that stripes are very hard to deal with, and that they can, with fatal case, be made to look supremely ridiculous. They must be joined, and—as taffetas is a narrow material—in many places the joining of stripes is a very difficult art, and one which cannot be mastered by amateurs. Knowing the Parisian dressmakers as I do, I predict a long life for the new striped materials; and the persons whose business it is to manipulate them will do everything in their power to make them, and keep them, popular.

TAFFETAS EVENING GOWNS.

I have recently seen some specially attractive evening dresses made of black-and-white taffetas—the stripes being about half an inch in width—and one gown in particular—which made a sensation at a big reception given by de Mme Yturbe—was specially graceful. The skirt was arranged in gores, and the entire hem was inset with medallions of Chantilly. Round these medallions there were little garlands of delicate flowers in finest Irlande, and the crossover bodice was of the striped silk, opening over a chemisette of black chiffon. The waist band consisted of a sash of emerald green crepe de Chine, with jet embroideries and fringes on the square ends. Another successful black-and-white striped gown—worn recently by the Comtesse Greffulhe—was made on "picture" lines, and had a Watteau pleat at the back. The skirt, which boasted an immense train, was trimmed with gathered flounces of black taffetas, these flounces forming vandykes all round the hem; they triangular spaces at the hem were filled in with jet embroideries in a peacock-feather design. In this case the bodice was cut en coeur back and front, and there was a guimpe, and drooping sleeves, of exquisite Brussels lace.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN GLOVES.

The latest fad in gloves for driving is the white glove. Many different styles are to be seen, from the ermine gauntlet, with white kid palms, to the short, loose glove of heavy white kid. Another style is to have the back of the glove in white kid and the palm and under-side of the fingers of dark tan. This style is not only extremely smart in effect, but is also quite useful, as the difficulty of keeping the glove from getting soiled from the reins is avoided. Gauntlet gloves show a novel idea in the introduction of deep, pointed gores set in at the wrist. These gores are made in a contrasting shade of kid, such as grey or light tan. A band of elastic in the under-side of the wrist gathers the glove snugly to the wrist this being the only fastening. Another smart glove has a deep, tongueshaped insertion of leather from the wrist to the thumb, finished with a buckle and a strap of leather round the wrist. By the introduction of this buckle and strap the wrist of the glove can be adjusted as desired.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 17.

The barometer has fallen further in Baluchistan and North-west India and a definite depression has now been formed. Chaman has had rain and the skies to-day are much overcast in Kashmir and the Frontier Province. Some isolated falls of rain occurred in the coast to the extreme south of the Peninsula.

In Burma cloud has decreased slightly and there is no change in humidity while the temperature is normal everywhere.

In the North-east of India and Orissa the skies are now cloudless and humidity is changed irregularly while the temperature is normal or in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces there is no cloud reported and the air is damper in the United Provinces while it is drier in the other parts of the division. The temperature is normal in the Central Provinces and to the west of Central India and normal or in excess in the United Provinces, and to the east of Central India.

In the North-west of India the skies are thickly clouded and to the extreme North the air is dampe than in Lower Sind and Gujarat and drier in Kashmir. The temperature is normal in Gujerat but elsewhere it is general and in excess, the largest being in Sind and Baluchistan.

In the Peninsula the following rainfall occurred:—Madura 1/2 inch; Cochin 1 inch and Trivandrum one and a half inches. The skies in the south and along the East Coast are heavily clouded but elsewhere it is clear and humidity varied irregularly. The temperature is normal or in defect in Konkan and normal or in excess in other parts.

Precipitation is likely to occur in Kashmir and may occur in Baluchistan the Frontier Province North Punjab and in the Peninsula.

There is a probability of rainfall to the South of the Malabar Coast and adjacent interior districts.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS
17TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton pickings continue.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Bright, fair. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing will. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing.

OSERVATIONS TAKENAT 8 A.M. ON
MONDAY, 17TH DECEMER.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, Rajputatana, Central India and at Sirsa, Bhuj, Dwarka and Khandwa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperatnre.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° at Negapatam, Masulipatam Bangalore, Bhuj, Delhi and Sirsa and the minimum a defect 5° to 5° at Deesa, Sholapur and Belgaum and an excess of o to 12 at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Saugor, Bhuj, Ajmer, Jhansi, Sirsa, Jacobabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90°, at Cuddapah and Bellary and the lowest 45°, at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Cochin reports about three quarters of an inch

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A NEW addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Red Burgee by Mr, Morley Roberts, The book is a collection of sea comedies. London *Standard* says of it:—"All the stories in "The Red Burgee" have those robust qualified of heroism and humour that seem the birthright of all true English sailors; and we should be genuinely sorry if we thought anybody loved the sea and things of the sea missed reading this book this Christmas, for it deserves to be red the world over, and enjoyed wherever a taste for salt water is honestly welcome."

THE TWO SERVICES.

THERE has been an extraordinary amount of uniformed comment in the Press in regard to the Naval riots at Portsmouth and the sentences that have been passed on the men who have been tried for their connection with the emeute. It is to be feared that some of this has not been entirely free from the advertising spirit, both in person and in property. At the outset the Admiralty indicated the course that would be taken, and promised a Minute summarising the events and commenting upon them and giving their Lordships' decision when all the trials and inquiries were over. This was a perfectly plain and straightforward policy, and one would have thought it sufficient to have sealed the mouths of even those who are arrant mischief-makers whenever opportunities of this kind occur. Instead of that, the case of the officers has been prejudged, and much done before passion had subsided to again inflame it, and even lead to other regrettable incidents. Happily this has not occurred; but the credit does not lie on the side of the critics, but on the restraint of the men. By the way, it has been somewhat amusing to read the frenzied cries of Radical-Socialist Press over the hardships of the mutinous "Jack Tars." Not one of the gang have ever "smelt Stockholm" in their lives, and in the opinion of most officers and men it would do them a lot of good if they had also a little more experience of a rope's end.

Although, as was recently stated in the House of Commons, the Admiralty have now at Portsmouth an apparatus for raising sunken submarines "under favourable conditions," the safety of this branch of the service still leaves much to be desired. In his recent reply to the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, the Secretary of the Admiralty added that "he could not state that there was much likelihood, in the event of an accident, that a submarine could be raised in time to save life." This is not a pleasant reflection; indeed, it is rendered distinctly ominous when considered in conjunction with the rate at which the submarine division of the Navy is expanding. Happily private enterprise is coming to the aid of the Admiralty, and this week the First Lord and other members of the Board have inspected an apparatus for saving life in the case of submarines being unable to come to the surface. The invention, which is the property of Mr. John Gillespie, of Upper Norwood, is designed to enable air to be supplied to the occupants of submarines when submerged for long periods by reason of accidents, or when for special purposes it is desirable that they should remain in that condition. This air supply is provided by means of flexible pipes, one end being in permanent communication with the interior of the vessel and the other connected to a float, which, it is claimed, could be readily released and sent to the surface. The fact of this invention having on Wednesday last been inspected by the principal members of the Board of Admiralty, shows that their Lordships recognise that it is incumbent upon them to consider every practical method that may be devised for the safety of those who, in the strict sense of the words, "go down to the sea in ships."

The capture of Ferreira and his band of freebooters by Sub-Inspector Adams and fifteen men of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with whom were certain farmers and scouts, was a very smart piece of business. Thus what might have been a serious affair, if the alarm had spread and Boer sentiment had been aroused against us, was nipped in the bud. The raid probably never had any real importance, and the Boer leaders came forward offering help if it were required. The telegrams report that the marching of Cape Police and Mounted Rifles in these distant regions without water was of an extraordinary character. A cordon 150 miles long was drawn from the Orange River northward to Kurum River, along the edge of the desert, while patrols were held in readiness to prevent the raiders from returning to German territory. Ferreira was thus caught in a net and had little chance to escape. The difficulties encountered by the troops were the great area, the bad roads, the heat, dust winds, and scarcity of water. The patrols took no transport with them, were in light marching order, and lived on the country. The force under Colonel Lukin did splendidly, and its success has given the utmost satisfaction.

Certain cases have recently occurred which throw additional light upon the position and circumstances of the officer. There has been correspondence in on the situation in the R. A. M. C. There was the case of the officers punished for the mismanagement in South Africa. Then there was the case of an officer who was compelled to resign his commission after fifteen years' service, in the course of which he had won four medals and eight clasps, on the ground that he was "not adapted to the requirements of his profession." Another case was that of a young officer promoted from the ranks who found his pay insufficient to meet his expenditure, and desired therefore to enlist afresh in the ranks. We do not wish now to enter into the particular merits of these several cases, but certain points deserve to be enforced. We have already referred to the officers who suffered as a result of the report of the War Stores Committee. Those officers were punished without trial, and in some cases the legality of the action was questioned, but they were allowed no appeal from the judgment of the Army Council. The officer who was compelled to resign his commission on the ground of a lack of adaptability was treated in exactly the same way. He, too, was removed from the Army without trial, and he has no remedy nor means of seeking a remedy. The Secretary of State and the Army Council are within their rights in acting in this way by the letter of the Regulations, but the fact remains that officers are removed from the Army or lose seniority, suffering in the matter of pay and pension, without any trial, without the means of enforcing a trial, and without any remedy for the action taken. In other words, the officer has no rights as against the authorities. It is sometimes said that men in civil life are liable to be removed in the same way. But the analogy is entirely false. No man can be dismissed from civil employment during the period for which he is engaged, unless just ground of complaint can be made against him, and in every case he can seek his remedy at law. We are convinced that the time has come when the state of things in the Army must be changed. They cannot remain where they are. It must be made impossible for any officer to suffer in rank, pay, or pension without being tried by court-martial, or without having it within his power to demand a trial. It is no excessive claim we make that officers should have common rights, and the sooner some action is taken the better will it be for the welfare of the Army.

It the course of Sir Alexander Tulloch's lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the military organisation of Argentina, he said some things which Mr. Haldane would do well to meditate in relation to the National Army scheme. The General said that in order that every man in the Argentine may do his duty to his country, and contribute to its protection in person or purse, every one exempt from service pays a military tax from the age of twenty to forty-five. The rifle societies of Argentina are not rifle clubs and nothing more. It is fully recognised, as in all countries except England, that being a good target shot is only one rung in the ladder of military efficiency, and that the most successful man at Bisley may really be worthless as a military unit for the defence of his country. Given any ordinary young man, with good eyesight and a proper instructor, he can be taught to shoot well in thirty days; but it takes many thirty days to teach drill and discipline, without which shooting is practically of little value from a military point of view. In this country, if a man has not been well drilled as a school boy, or is, at least, an efficient Volunteer by the time he arrives at twenty-five years of age, he ought not, in General Tulloch's opinion, to be allowed to belong to a rifle club. Otherwise time and public money will be simply wasted on what is, to such an individual, a mere amusement or preparation for pot hunting.

The Committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of the training of soldiers in trades whilst serving has at its head Brigadier-General Belfield, and as a member Colonel F. L. Maxse. These two officers are real friends of the soldier and have done much to promote his interests. They were chosen, no doubt, on account of their known desire to ease the way of those who are doing or have done duty with the colors. The present Committee has a difficult duty to perform, but the presence of General Belfield and Colonel Maxse is a guarantee that it will do its work conscientiously and well. There is no doubt as to the wisdom of the Minister for War in submitting this matter for investigation. We have for years past endeavoured to impress upon the War Office the desirability of inaugurating at large stations some system of workshops, to which men could go to acquire knowledge of a trade if they do not possess it, and keep up that knowledge in cases where they do. It might be difficult to organise such a system at out of the way places, but certainly at Aldershot and similar large centres there ought to be an effort made in that direction. Many hold, we know, that it is outside the province of an army to make soldiers "bad tradesmen." This is a false view, and the Royal Marines at Eastney, as our readers are aware, have attained considerable success in showing how good work can be done. What we have to do, with our voluntary engagement, is to render military service popular and attractive. This could be brought about with no better effect than by making it felt that the young man who joins the Service will not only be kept, clothed and fed, but helped, if he cares to avail himself of his opportunities, to acquire at least a rudimentary knowledge of some trade to which his inclination directs him.

Lord Methuen some time ago, speaking on the subject of military training, referred to the fact that the War Office was inconsistent in its treatment of cadet corps. The Council refuse, as was pointed out, to assist those schools whose cadets are not in uniform, whilst, at the same time, grants are made to corps which are fully equipped. His lordship expressed the opinion that this policy was a false one, as it is obvious that it is the wealthier schools which are best able to provide a uniformed corps, and those who most need financial assistance to whom it is denied.

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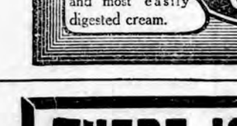

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2; Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fleetwood Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—GIBRALTAR: Messrs. CALDWELL, Bookseller.